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MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE

January-March, 1936

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GEORGE MELLEN, Editor

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VOL. XLIX JANUARY-MARCH, 1936 NUMBER 1

Philippine Commonwealth Inauguration

Outlined from data and photographs received from the Pan-Pacific Association of the Philippines

NOVEMBER 15, 1935, marked the latest and greatest step taken by the United States of of America toward eventual freedom for the Philippines which was promised in 1898, and which establishes the autonomous Commonwealth under Filipino control of local affairs for ten years as further preparation for independent nationhood, scheduled for July 4, 1946.

It is not necessary here to recall details of history connected with transfer of the Philippines from Spanish to American ownership further than to remember that Spain was paid 20-million gold dollars for them, with Puerto Rico and Guam, under the treaty of December 10, 1898, and later an additional $100,000 for certain small islands of the Philippine group not covered by the treaty.

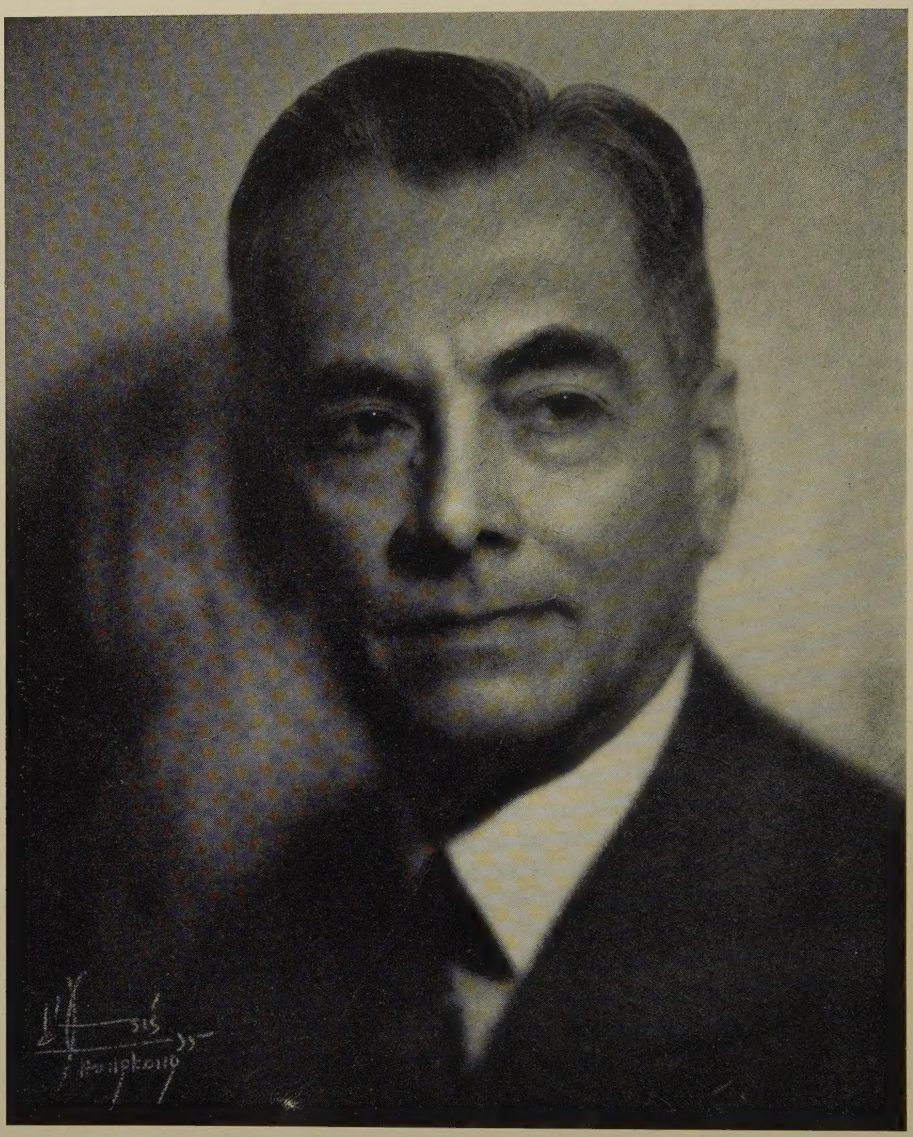
Simple bookkeeping shows that the people of America made an investment in a political ideal the first cost of which was destined to appear as a drop in the bucket measured by subsequent costs in cash, to say nothing of human energy and devotion put forth by thousands of Americans who have labored for more than 30 years in this field 6,000 miles from the western rim of their homeland.

Upon a tribal civilization American instructors have built a modern democratic system of government modeled after that of the United States with results considered worthy of practical trial for the next ten years.

Ably, splendidly and sincerely have the people of the Philippines expressed their appreciation of American guidance toward complete political control of their own country. So far, through intelligent cooperation, two peoples with a single ideal have achieved results without parallel in all history. Eventual freedom for the Philippines is not an afterthought prompted by events. It was planned from the start. It is, therefore, safe to say that the American people will be satisfied with a return on the investment in the form of a consummation devoutly wished — a nation full-fledged and sturdy.

Under the new Commonwealth the Filipinos have their own chief executive, a unicameral National Assembly of 98 members representing every district, and complete control of their judiciary. Foreign affairs, national defense and general responsibility for stability remain in the hands of the United States. To discharge that responsibility the

(Continued on page 4)



MANUEL L. QUEZON
First President of the Philippines

GREETING: It is a high honor and a source of genuine gratification for me to be able to greet all Pan-Pacific countries and the heads of their governments through the "Mid-Pacific Magazine." The Philippines, upon joining the ranks of autonomous countries in the Pacific area, is animated by a sincere desire to collaborate with them in the task of maintaining peace among the Pacific nations and promoting their common interests. I am certain that this will also be the attitude of the Filipino people when their country finally becomes an independent Republic ten years hence.

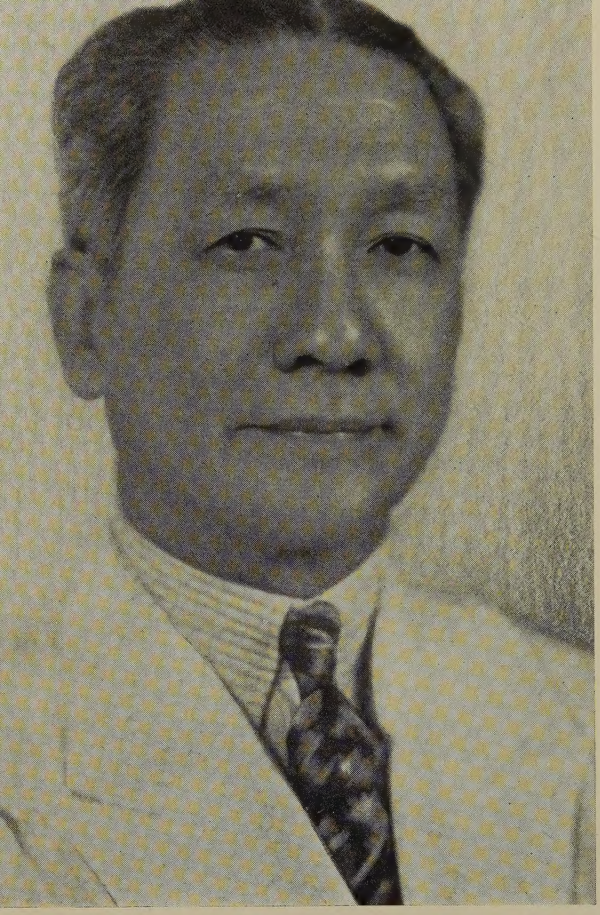
As President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it will always be my aim to safeguard the interests of the country by pursuing a policy of peace, harmony and cooperation, so that the entire Pacific region may justify the name that has been given to it.

MANUEL L. QUEZON,
President of the Philippines.

MRS. MANUEL L. QUEZON
First Lady of the Land

GREETING: I consider it a rare privilege to greet through the "Mid-Pacific Magazine" the womanhood of the Pacific countries. In so far as the Philippines is concerned, our women are fully conscious of the new situation which has been created and the greater responsibilities that have been laid upon all our people. They are anxious to work not only for the interests of their country but to cooperate with their sisters in the other Pacific nations in the vital task of promoting the peace and welfare of the Pacific region.

AURORA A. QUEZON.



SERGIO OSMENA
Vice-President of the Philippines

GREETING: Now that the Philippines is at the threshold of her full independence, we feel we can look into the future not only with confidence in matters that concern our own country, but also in readiness to cooperate with all in the common task of assuring the welfare of, and promoting a real spirit of peace, cooperation and comradeship among, Pacific countries.

S. OSMENA,
Vice-President.

(Continued from page 1)

office of United States High Commissioner was created, filled by Frank Murphy, Governor General for the past two and a half years. Remarkably efficient, highly esteemed by the Filipino people and their leaders, Frank Murphy enters upon his new duties with hearty popular approval.

Speaking of the task ahead of the new government, the High Commissioner expressed to *The Associated Press* on November 14, 1935, a summary of the views extended and elaborated in his official address during inauguration ceremonies the next day. He said:

The Commonwealth starts under the best auspices ever enjoyed by a dependent government entering into nationhood. The United States remains sovereign and retains all the obligations of sovereignty. These will have to be met with kindness and understanding, never forgetting the responsibilities we have to meet here are grave.

My attitude is neither one of pessimism or rosy optimism. The road ahead while realistic and stern is not all discouraging and more factors point to success than otherwise, in my opinion.

In any event Filipinos and Americans are faced with a practical job and they should together bend their efforts to attain success. The most cordial good will has existed between the two peoples and their leaders in the two and a half years I have been here.

Finances are in the best position in Philippines history. The budget has been balanced for three consecutive years and there is now a surplus in current funds of some $7,000,000. Then the United States is turning over $13,000,000 immediately as the first proceeds of the 1934 federal coconut oil excise tax.

In the last two or three years the idea of financial stability seems to have become ingrained and all the Filipino leaders are pledged to economy. Any new government will be lost unless this policy is followed.

Social and health conditions are splendid, the best in this part of the world.

The 10-year period of preparation under the commonwealth is to the best interests of both the Philippines and the United States as it gives opportunity for adjustments on a firm foundation.

While I believe the Filipinos are politically prepared, economic preparation for independence has not kept pace and the situation must be corrected without delay.

Nothing could be more vital to the Philippines than the reciprocal trade conference to be held at Washington probably early next year instead of at the end of the transition period, as contemplated in the Tydings-McDuffie independence act.

The sooner the trade relationship is moved on to a firm and durable basis the sooner there will be economic security, permitting long-range planning.

The conference must put Philippine-American trade on an absolutely fair and mutually advantageous basis, and this must be done without delay.

Mr. Murphy is understood to be convinced the United States must withdraw completely from the Philippines

GREETING: I cheerfully indorse the efforts of those working for the progress and welfare of all Pacific womanhood, and should only be too glad to be able to perform my modest share in this task that ought to become common for all women of Pacific countries.

ESPERANZA L. OSMENA.

MRS. SERGIO OSMENA

upon the arrival of complete independence, and not arrange for naval bases as permitted in the Tydings-McDuffie act, He declined to commit himself upon such specific problems facing the commonwealth at the outset as financing the Filipino defense forces General Douglas MacArthur is to train, keeping order among the Moros, and the problem of Japanese economic penetration.

Manuel L. Quezon, first president of the Philippines, ably set forth in his graceful inaugural address to the people their privileges and responsibilities under the new order. More than 300,000 filled all available space in front of the Legislative Building, heard their president clearly through loud-speakers placed conveniently on lamp posts and in trees throughout the adjacent park. American officials and their ladies, representatives of foreign nations, the clergy, other distinguished guests, were seated comfortably in a grand stand improvised at the main entrance of the building. The president's address follows in full:

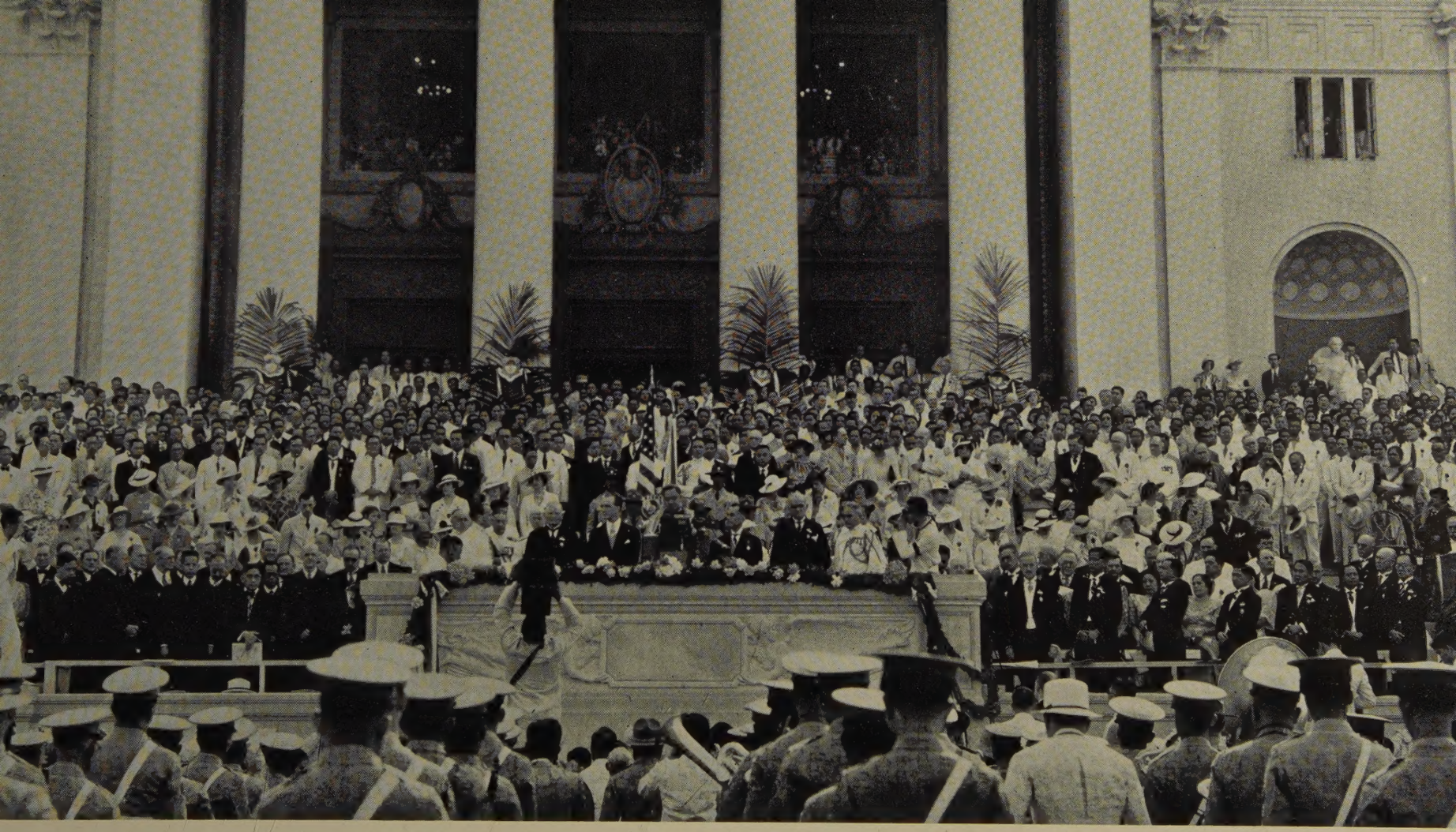
Fellow-Countrymen: In the exercise of your constitutional prerogative you have elected me to the presidency of the Commonwealth. I am profoundly grateful for this new expression of your confidence, and God helping me I shall not fail you.

The event which is now taking place in our midst transcends in importance the mere induction into office of your Chief Executive. We are bringing into being a new nation. We are inaugurating its government. We are seeing the fruition of our age-old striving for liberty. We are witnessing the final stage in the fulfillment of the noblest undertaking ever attempted by any nation in its dealing with a subject people. And how well this task has been performed is attested to by the blessings which from fourteen million people go to America in this solemn hour. President McKinley's cherished hope has been fulfilled—the Filipinos look back with gratitude to the day when Destiny placed their land under the beneficent guidance of the people of the United States.

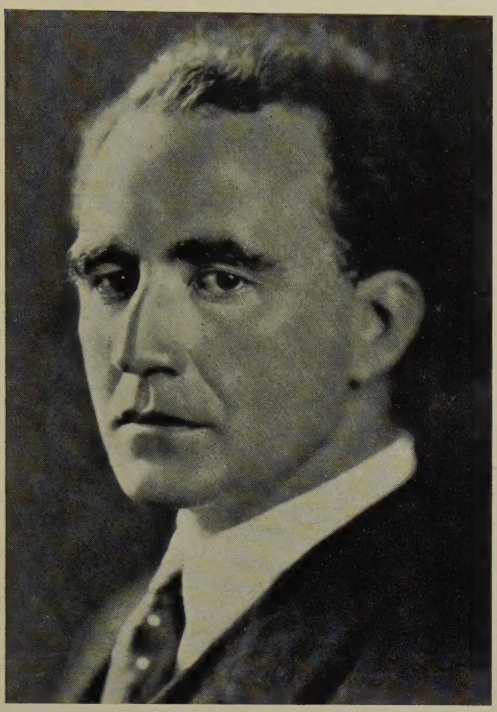
It is fitting that high dignitaries of the American Government should attend these ceremonies. We are thankful to them for their presence here. The President of the United States, His Excellency, Franklin D. Roosevelt, ever solicitous of our freedom and welfare, has sent to us, as his personal representative, the Secretary of War, Honorable George H. Dern, whose friendship for our people has proven most valuable in the past. Vice-President Garner, Speaker Byrns, distinguished members of the Senate with their floor leader, Senator Robinson, and no less distinguished members of the House of Representatives, have traveled ten thousand miles to witness this historic event. I feel that by their presence the whole American Nation is here today to rejoice with us in the fulfillment of America's pledge generously given that the Filipino people are to become free and independent. It is my hope that the ties of friendship and affection which bind the Philippines to America will remain unbroken and grow stronger after the severance of our political relations with her.

In behalf of the Filipino people, I express deep appreciation to Honorable Frank Murphy, our last Governor-General, for his just and efficient administration and for the valuable assistance he has rendered us in the difficult task of laying the constitutional foundations of our new government.

As we enter upon the threshhold of independent nationhood, let us pause for a moment to pay tribute to the memory of Rizal and Boni-



Inauguration ceremonies in front of Legislative Building, Manila. Officials, center left to right: John Nance Garner, Vice-President, United States of America; Frank Murphy, [then] Governor-General of the Philippines; George Henry Dern, U. S. Secretary of War, representing the President of the United States; Manuel L. Quezon, [then] President-elect of the Philippines; Joseph W. Byrns, Speaker of the House of Representatives, U. S. Congress. Grouped at left are (front row) members of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, with visiting U. S. Senators and Representatives and their ladies. Grouped at right (front row) are members of the Philippines Cabinet, other U. S. Senators, Representatives and their ladies.



FRANK MURPHY
U. S. High Commissioner; Last Governor-General of the Philippines

MRS. MARGUERITE MURPHY TEAHAN
The High Commissioner's Sister; last American First Lady of the Land. Here presented in native Filipino dress

facio and all the heroes of our sacred cause in deep acknowledgment of their patriotic devotion and supreme sacrifice.

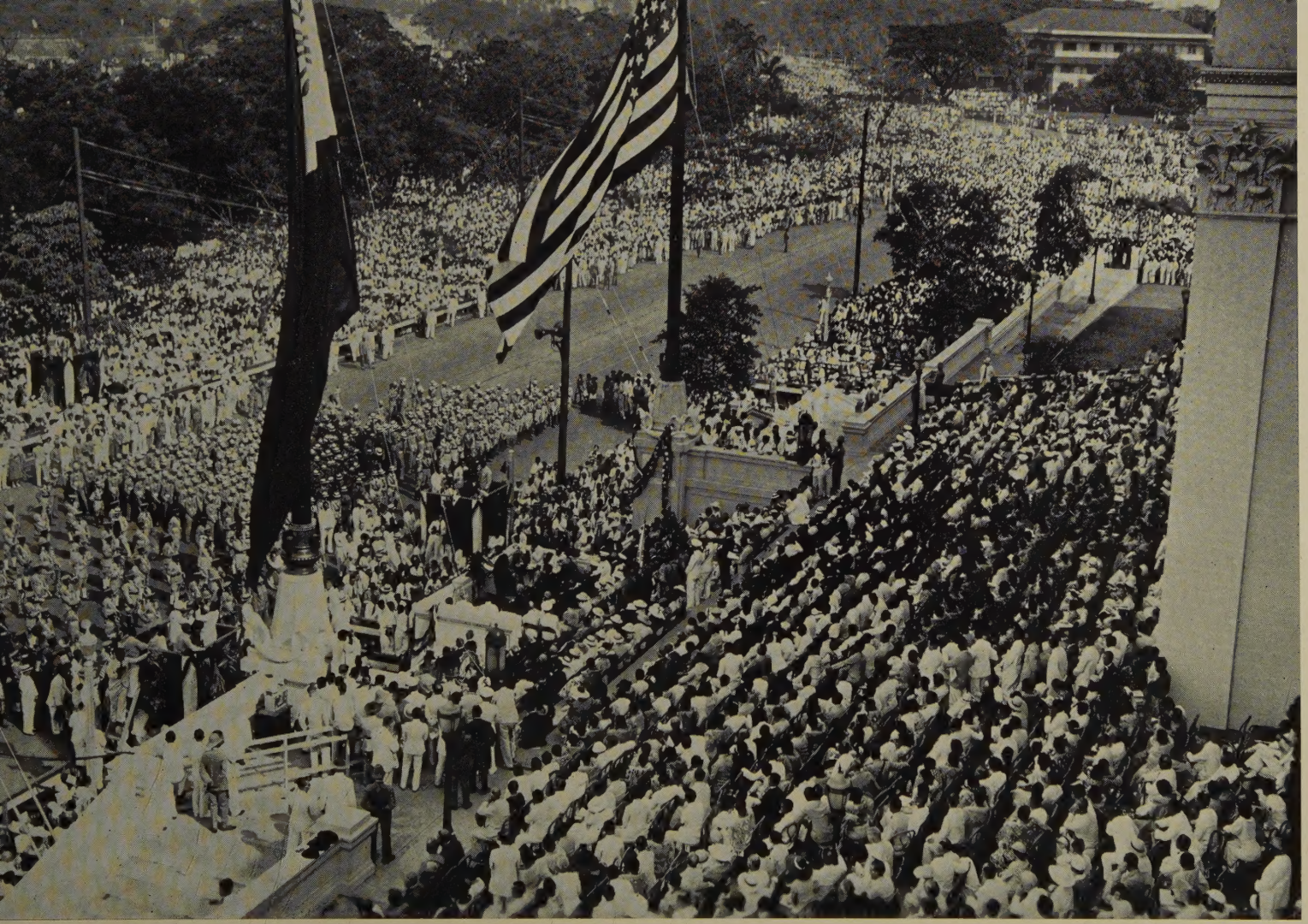
Fellow countrymen, the government which we are inaugurating today is only a means to an end. It is an instrumentality placed in our hands to prepare ourselves fully for the responsibilities of complete independence. It is essential that this last step be taken with full consciousness of its significance and the great opportunities that it affords to us.

Under the Commonwealth our life may not be one of ease and comfort, but rather of hardship and sacrifice. We shall face the problems which lie in our path, sparing neither time nor effort in solving them. We shall built a government that will be just, honest, efficient and strong so that the foundations of the coming Republic may be firm and enduring—a government, indeed, that must satisfy not only the passing needs of the hour but also the exacting demands of the future. We do not have to tear down the existing institutions in order to give way to a statelier structure. There will be no violent changes from the established order of things, except such as may be absolutely necessary to carry into effect the innovations contemplated by the Constitution. A new edifice shall arise, not out of the ashes of the past, but out of the standing materials of the living present.

Reverence for law as the expression of the popular will is the starting point in a democracy. The maintenance of peace and public order is the joint obligation of the government and the citizen. I have an abiding faith in the good sense of the people and in their respect for law and the constituted authority. Widespread public disorder and lawlessness may cause the downfall of constitutional government and lead to American intervention. Even after independence, if we should prove ourselves incapable of protecting life, liberty and property of nationals and foreigners, we shall be exposed to the danger of intervention by foreign powers. No one need have any misgivings as to the attitude of the Government toward lawless individuals or subversive movements. They shall be dealt with firmly. Sufficient armed forces will be maintained at all times to quell and suppress any rebellion against the authority of this Government or the sovereignty of the United States.

There can be no progress except under the auspices of peace. Without peace and public order it will be impossible to promote education, improve the condition of the masses, protect the poor and ignorant against exploitation, and otherwise insure the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. I appeal, therefore, to every Filipino to give the Government his loyal support so that tranquility may reign supreme in our beloved land.

Our Constitution establishes an independent judiciary by providing for security of tenure and compensation of our judges. But independence is not the only objective of a good judiciary. Equally, if not more important, is its



More than 300,000 Filipinos listened attentively to their first president's first public address following inauguration November 15, 1935. Loud speakers placed at various points carried President Quezon's voice clearly to the outermost fringes of the vast throng.

JOHN NANCE GARNER
Vice-President of the United States
—Associated Press photo.

GEORGE HENRY DERN
U. S. Secretary of War

integrity which will depend upon the judicious selection of its members. The administration of justice cannot be expected to rise higher than the moral and intellectual standards of the men who dispense it. To bulwark the fortification of an orderly and just government, it shall be my task to appoint to the bench only men of proven honesty, character, learning and ability, so that every one may feel when he appears before the courts of justice that he will be protected in his rights, and that no man in this country from the Chief Executive to the last citizen is above the law.

We are living today amidst the storm and stress of one of the most tragic epochs of history. Acute unemployment and economic distress threaten the stability of governments the world over. The very foundations of civilized society are shaken. The common man alone can save humanity from disaster. It is our duty to prove to him that under a republican system of government he can have every opportunity to attain his happiness and that of his family. Protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, just regulation of the relations between labor and capital in industry and agriculture, solicitous regard on the part of the government for the well-being of the masses, are the means to bring about the needed economic and social equilibrium between the component elements of society.

A government draws the breath of life from its finances, and it must balance its income and expenditures as any other going business concern if it expects to survive. It is my duty, then, to see that the Government of the Commonwealth live within its means and that it stand four-square on a well-balanced budget.

The larger expenditures which the grave responsibilities ahead of us will entail, including

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, U.S.A.
Military Adviser to the President of the Philippines.—U.S.A. Signal Corps photo.

Section of the inaugural platform (upper right in relation to center view page 6). Top photo shows, seated, second row, left to right: Earl M. Thacker representing the Governor of Hawaii; Maj. Gen. Frank McIntyre, U.S.A., retired; Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox, U.S.A., Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs; Mons. William Piani, Apostolic Delegate from His Holiness Pope Pius XI, and the Most Reverend Michael J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila. Below, part of same section showing some of the ladies of the U. S. Congressional party.

national defense, must be borne by taxation. So long as we are able to meet those responsibilities from our present income we will not impose new taxes. But we are among the least taxed people in the world and, therefore, when necessity arises, we should be willing to accept the burden of increased taxation. Liberty and independence can be possessed only by those who are ready to pay the price in life or fortune.

To enable us more adequately to meet the new responsibilities of the Commonwealth and to raise the living conditions of our people, we must increase the wealth of the Nation by giving greater impetus to economic development, improving our methods of agriculture, diversifying our crops, creating new industries, and fostering our domestic and foreign commerce. I trust that the forthcoming trade conference between representatives of the United States and the Philippines will result in a more just and beneficial commercial relation between the two countries.

The establishment of an economical, simple and efficient government; the maintenance of an independent civil service; the implantation of an adequate system of public instruction to develop moral character, personal discipline, civic conscience, and vocational efficiency; the safeguarding of the health and vigor of the race; the conservation and development of our natural resources—these and other matters of equal import are touched upon at length in the platform of the Coalition and in my speech of acceptance of my nomination, and it is unnecessary for me to reiterate my views regarding them. Having been elected on the virtuality of that platform and the policies enunciated by me in the course of the presidential campaign, I renew my pledge faithfully to carry them into execution.

Legislative Building, Manila, with troops passing in review before the inauguration platform during the ceremonies of November 15. In foreground, a small section of more than 300,000 enthusiastic but most orderly spectators.

Goodwill towards all nations shall be the golden rule of my administration. The peoples of the earth are interdependent and their prosperity and happiness are inseparably linked with each other. International brotherhood and cooperation are therefore necessary. Amity and friendship, fairness and square dealing in our relations with other nations and their citizens or subjects, protection in their legitimate investments and pursuits, in return for their temporary allegiance to our institutions and laws, are the assurances I make on behalf of the new Government to Americans and foreigners who may desire to live, trade and otherwise associate with us in the Philippines.

In the enormous task of fully preparing ourselves for independence we shall be beset with serious difficulties, but we will resolutely march forward. I appeal to your patriotism and summon your nobility of heart so that we may, united in the common endeavor, once more dedicate ourselves to the realization of our national destiny. I face the future with hope and fortitude, certain that God never abandons a people who ever follow His unerring and guiding Hand. May He give me light, strength, and courage evermore that I may not falter in the hour of service to my people.

U. S. Secretary of War George H. Dern officiated as personal representative of Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of the United States, in the ceremony transferring the reins of government from Governor-General Frank Murphy to President Manuel L. Quezon. His Inauguration Day address reviewed the history of the Philippines under American guidance, commended especially the Filipino statesmanship displayed in drafting a constitution for the Commonwealth and expressed great confidence in the leadership of President Quezon. In greeting he said:

This event is another landmark in your steady progress toward the fulfillment of your aspirations to be a completely independent sovereign nation — ultimately to be realized through the practical, cooperative efforts of two peoples imbued with the same ideals of liberty and self-government.

President Roosevelt wishes me to say that his heart is with you on this historic day, and to convey to you his sincere congratulations on this great further step in your self-government. He has confidence in you and your leaders, and he fervently hopes that the popular government which we are now setting up will bring you an abundance of happiness, success, and prosperity.

Questioned by the Manila press as to whether the Philippine defenses would be linked with the American War Department and the U. S. Army now that General Douglas McArthur is building the Philippines military establishment Secretary Dern said:

Philippine defense will be an independent problem as far as the war department is concerned, but it must not conflict with American ideas as long as American sovereignty remains here.

No changes are contemplated by the war department in the strength of the federal forces

Post Office Building, one of the many fine modern buildings in Manila.— Photo courtesy Norberto Villanueva.

assigned to the Philippines during the Commonwealth.

No reduction of the Philippine Scouts during the transition period has been considered. They are not very likely to be changed.

Brigadier General Creed F. Cox, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, who arrived with Secretary Dern, had nothing to say on military subjects, referred all questioners to the Secretary of War. It was understood that he was acting in an advisory capacity to the Secretary.

An acknowledged problem of the Commonwealth is that of finding the wherewithal to finance the military establishment. The United States thus far has paid every cent of the cost of national defense including some $5,000,000 annually for the Philippine Scouts, a force of about 5,400 troops which it is expected the Commonwealth will eventually take over.

In his message to the inaugural session of the Assembly November 25, President Quezon called for swift action on legislative measures for national defense. Highlights:

Your swift action on the defense measures I am proposing will prove the earnestness of our determination to be, and forever to remain, free and independent. What, I ask, would be the use of seeing your country free one day, with its own flag standing alone and flying against the sky, only to see ourselves the subjects of another power the following day, with its flag the sovereign in and of our country?

What would be the purpose of educating our young men and women concerning their rights and privileges as free citizens, if tomorrow they are the subjects of a foreign foe?

Why build up the wealth of the Nation only to swell up the coffers of another? If that be our preordained fate, why seek a new master when the Stars and Stripes have given us not only justice and fair treatment, welfare and prosperity, but also ever-increasing political liberties including independence?

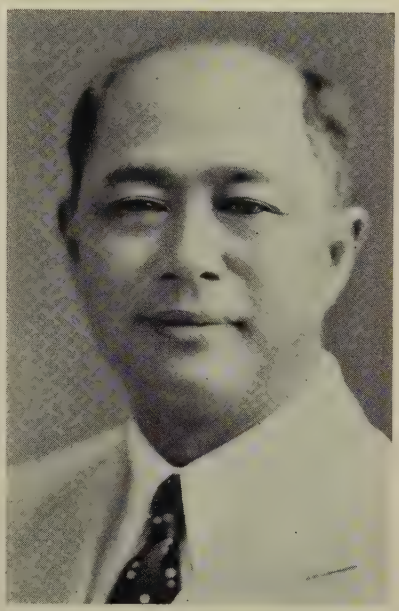
Mention of the name of General Douglas McArthur as the technical military adviser of the Commonwealth elicited spontaneous and enthusiastic applause as the President asked authority to confer upon him and his assistants the rank and emoluments deemed in keeping with their important duties and the dignity of the nation.

Religious denominations throughout the Philippines held special services in connection with the inaugural ceremonies and to ask God's blessing upon the new Government. Many of the visiting officials and their ladies attended the services in Manila where, as throughout the country, the populace filled the churches to overflowing.

November 18, in the Archbishop's Palace, John Nance Garner, Vice-President of the United States, and Joseph Byrns, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress, were guests of honor at a dinner given by Mons. O'Dougherty, Archbishop of Manila. The Archbishop's address expressed the sentiments of the clergy generally. Concluding his remarks he said: "May the Lord bless the new Government so that they may secure for all our citizens a prosperous, peaceful and happy existence in these beloved isles."

Business Conditions in the Philippines

By LEOPOLDO R. AGUINALDO*
President, Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands



LEOPOLDO R. AGUINALDO

BEFORE and after the Commonwealth, I have had occasion to express confidence in our new political status. As a businessman, I believe in the transition period and in complete independence ten years hence. We must temper our soul, so to say, to existing conditions, we must plan according to what we have, rather than to what we may get. By this I mean that although I strongly favor changes in the so-called economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, such as the abolition of the graduated export tax and the limitations on some of our major products, our economic planning, rather, our economic program, should be so shaped as to meet these requirements.

The Philippines is in the vortex of the Pacific. Either we sink or we swing with the Pacific. It is no longer a conjecture that the Pacific area is the trade area of these days and that even nations outside are eager to participate in the struggle for a stronghold in this part of the globe.

We, the Filipinos, owe it to ourselves as well as to the Pacific so to dedicate our efforts to the task of strengthening our national structure that our nation may be an asset rather than a liability. We have the essentials. Our country is rich in natural resources, we have capable labor, which may be made to acquire technical industrial experience by bringing foreign experienced laborers in, power can be provided by drawing from our mines coal and oil and by harnessing the water power in our falls and rivers for the generation of electricity. We have capital, but it is characterized by proverbial timidity, hence the need of stimulating it to investment by paternalistic policies, and I am sure we have enough patriotism to stick to our country through thick and thin.

The building of the Philippines within is exclusively our responsibility. How to make it safe and stable is our duty. But safety and stability may be endangered from without, and it is here where we need the good-will, the cooperation of the outside world, more particularly from the nations bordering the Pacific.

The world seems to be in a state of turmoil. Let us hope for the best, but at the same time let us not sit idle with crossed hands and wait for the best to come. The present economic organization of the world today indicates that we are still under the grip of that forerunner of discontent, economic depression. Consequently, while opportuni-

* I am more than glad to oblige Mr. Gregorio Nieva, able Secretary of the Pan-Pacific Association of the Philippines, on his request for a statement on business conditions in the Philippines under the Commonwealth, for publication in the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE.

ties for trade expansion are thinning out, nationalism is being intensified.

How to harmonize these national interests is the formula to the solution of would-be strifes and antagonisms among nations.

This is the task of the Pan-Pacific Union, and it is its challenge to every country bordering the Pacific and to every well-meaning individual, as such or as part of collective organization, living therein.

Economic Outlook of the Philippines

DON GONZALO PUYAT

By DON GONZALO PUYAT
President and General Manager,
Gonzalo Puyat & Sons, Inc.

THROUGH American preferential tariff policy in the Philippines, otherwise called free trade, the islands have laid their economic dependence upon the United States to a very great extent. It should be admitted that the American market is a most desirable one to keep.

Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act of the Congress of the United States providing for Philippines independence, the American market may be practically closed to most if not all of the leading exports of the Philippines by virtue of progressive export duties to be levied from the sixth year of the Commonwealth period.

While Philippine exports to the United States may thus be adversely affected it is to be expected likewise that Philippine imports will decrease correspondingly or the country will go into certain ruin. The situation will not be that hopeless, however. The country is already being directed towards crop diversification and industrialization with a greater degree of self-sufficiency as the main objective. Exports and their promotion will continue to engage the attention of the country but alongside of that, every effort will be made to produce more things for home consumption and local needs.

The Philippines is rich in natural resources. The energies now devoted to export staples like sugar, tobacco, coconut oil and others which will feel the effects of the export taxes will be diverted to the production of many articles which, like coffee, cacao, eggs, etc., are still being imported. As an industrialist, I do not doubt the ability of the Filipinos to produce many more of their needs than they do now, what with an abundant nature and a wealth of raw materials to work with.

But the United States has ever wished to do justice and deal fairly with the Philippines. Before the damaging effects of the impending export taxes may come, there is to be held a Philippine-American trade conference during which negotiations the "objectionable economic provisions" of the Tydings-McDuffie Act may be softened and made more bearable to the Philippines.

The Philippines will enter this conference with the give-and-take idea in mind. Should the conference fail, there will be nothing left for the Filipinos but to meet the difficult situation thrust upon them. In that event, we will face the challenge with fortitude, hard work and sacrifice.

GREGORIO NIEVA

The Philippines of Today

By GREGORIO NIEVA
Former Member, Philippine House of Representatives;
Secretary, Pan-Pacific Association of the Philippines

THE PHILIPPINES has just closed the last chapter of her dependent status to enter upon her Commonwealth ten year period preparatory to the establishment of the Philippine Republic. The Commonwealth was inaugurated November 15, 1935, amidst a profoundly thrilling, most orderly solemnity, as shown in pictures elsewhere in this issue, the Philippines thus starting to assume the office and responsibilities of its new Government, with full consciousness of her present political status, and of the future she has before her. She also is conscious of the far reaching influence of this new chapter of her national status, not only in our own Philippines but also elsewhere in the Oriental community, as well as in that larger one, the Pacific community, as America's and the Philippines' joint contribution to the unchecked march onward of civilization, progress and common welfare in this corner of the World.

This Philippine Number of the Pan-Pacific Union's MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE is therefore welcome as an especially appropriate medium through which to impart correct literary and pictorial information as to present day Philippines, for the encouragement of all concerned in the long trail towards enjoyment of political rights and freedom.

Many statements have been made concerning doubts as to the eventual success of the future independence of the Philippines—doomed, in the minds of many—because the Filipinos themselves realize its impossibility and now, through fear, would prefer a continuance of the present commonwealth status or that of a protectorate under the United States. To all such statements the best answer will be found in the following statement by President Quezon himself, released immediately after signing the Bill on National Defense, December 21, 1935:

> The signing of the bill marks the completion of the first great step in providing a national defense for the Philippines. It announces to the world in unmistakable and forceful terms *the unswerving determination of the Filipino people to become and to remain independent.*
>
> This plan of defense was conceived in the realization that no nation unprepared to defend its national territory and its national rights can long exist. Its basic principles were enunciated and its essential details were crystalized by one of the outstanding soldiers in the contemporary world. In every particular, it is designed to fit the geographical, economic, and strategic situation of the Philippines and to conform to the aspirations and genius of the Filipino people.

I congratulate the members of the National Assembly upon the skill with which they have incorporated the essentials of the plan into this basic defense Act. I congratulate them further upon the decisive manner in which they have indicated their determination to carry through to fruition this great nationalistic project. I sign this bill with the utmost confidence that it will bring to the Filipino people increasing opportunity for the pursuit of happiness and the attainment of prosperity, compelling reason for the establishment and maintenance of independence in these Islands.

In this connection, the following address of General Douglas MacArthur, former Chief of Staff, U. S. A., before the President of the Commonwealth, to whom he is Military Adviser, immediately after the signing of the National Defense Law, is most significant:

The first and paramount obligation of government is to provide for the common security of its citizens. Without the stability of safety, the very fundamentals of modern civilization, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness become impossible. I deem it a unique privilege, indeed, to be associated with the magnificent effort to provide an adequate national defense for the Philippines being made by you, the council of national defense, the National Assembly, and the Filipino people, and I congratulate you, sir, upon the courage and the peerless statesmanship evidenced in this charter of Philippine freedom.

An Efficient Government Inaugurated

That the President of the Commonwealth is determined to render the new Government clean and efficient, and adequately to provide for the crying needs of agriculture and industry in the country, is emphatically shown by, among others, the following orders or Bills recently signed by the President:

No. 119—Providing funds for the purchase or redemption of certain outstanding Manila Railroad Company first mortgage Southern lines four per cent gold bonds. (*Philippine bonds are always redeemed in time. There are always sinking funds to meet them. Hence their high standing in the money market abroad.*)

No. 166—Creating the National Economic Council, prescribing its powers and duties, and appropriating funds therefor. (*This starts a new economic era in the Philippines—fully to cope with the new, greater economic requirements of the Nation.*)

Order Placing All Civil Servants Under the Civil Service Law. (*This will weed out of the Government all unnecessary and undesirable officials and employees, about 40,000 of them to be affected for the better by this requirement in the national, provincial and municipal governments of the country.*)

President's Instructions to All Departmental Secretaries requiring them to enforce the constitutional requirement prohibiting all public officials and employees from engaging in the practice of their respective profession or private business. (*This, to free our business community from further unfair competition by such government officials or employees as were availing themselves of their official positions to hold a public office and then continue their private business at the same time.*)

No. 157—Reorganizing the judiciary and creating the Court of Appeals, and appropriating funds therefor. (*This is an innovation in our Judiciary to safeguard public confidence in the latter.*)

No. 171—Appropriating funds for the construction of roads and bridges as may be necessary for the economic development of Mindanao and Sulu. (*This will open to development the great island of Mindanao, including Sulu, inexhaustible in natural resources, but heretofore practically untouched.*)

No. 4—Appropriating P1,000,000 for the relief of indigent sufferers from the typhoons and floods of 1935 and 1936 (*to alleviate public sufferings therefrom.*) And

No. 162—Appropriating P60,000 to defray the expenses of a Filipino delegation to the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin was also signed. (*This is done from time to time to place our athletes in contact with European and other athletes.*)

All done in forty-five days.

President Quezon's emphatic warning to government officials and employees concerning practice of their respective private business and professions while in the Government was as follows:

Your attention is invited to the provisions of Section 12, paragraph 2, of Article VII of the Constitution which I hereunder quote:

> "The heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus or offices and their assistants shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene, directly or indirectly, in the management or control of any private enterprise which in any way may be affected by the functions of their office; * * *"

While in the past certain laws and regulations permitted the limited practice of their profession to some officials and employees of the government, the Constitution, in clear and unmistakable language, defines what shall now be the form of conduct in this regard and I consider it my duty to give full force and effect to the prohibitions therein contained.

I, therefore, desire that you take the necessary steps toward a strict compliance and enforcement of the Constitutional precept above quoted. You will please advise me of all cases within your official jurisdiction which have necessitated action pursuant hereto.

It has required an energetic, fearless man to do this in such a short span of time—45 days—as it has required such a man tangibly to reassure the public

On the Nagulian Road, sturdy mountaineers headed for market with products of their farm. To them, good government has assured peace, safety in the free life of the hills and opportunity for modest income from their casual agriculture or labor at the mines, on highway construction or other development projects.

as to what the Government must mean to the People.

Then the swift freeing of the country from bandits and agitators, whose fields of operation he personally visited, further shows the kind of man we have at the helm of our Ship of State.

With him we look with confidence onto our future and, God helping and with the open cooperation of America, we all trust that the end of the transitory period will find us thoroughly fitted to receive our REPUBLIC.

Let us have the chance for it and success will be not only ours, but of the whole Far East. And due credit will be America's. America will not be sorry for an exchange of mutually sincere cooperation between America and the Philippines.

The country will always stand ready to reciprocate.

Trade Conditions

Trade conditions in, or the financial health of, the country can better be seen through the following:

The customs and internal revenue collections in 1935 as compared with the receipts for 1934 will show an increase of from P4,000,000 to P5,000,000, according to Elpidio Quirino, Secretary of Finance.

The actual collections at the close of 1935 both from the customs and revenue sources registered an increase of about P10,000,000 over the estimated income for 1935.

The increase in collections over the receipts in 1934 and over the estimated income was due to the efforts made by the department of finance and the collecting agencies under it to press the payment of taxes due the government.

The reports of the insular collector of customs and the revenue collector for the first two days of January indicate a pleasant start at the beginning of the year. There is noted an increase of 12 per cent in the customs and revenue collection in Manila for the two days of January compared with the receipts for the same period in 1935.

There is, however, noted a slight decrease in the customs collections. But this fact is not taken as a significant pointer of what might happen in customs duties later, for conditions will continue to improve.

Complete reports on customs and revenue collections will not be known until about the middle of January, as statements of collections from the provinces usually come to Manila late.

Total production of gold in the Philippines for the first 11 months of 1935 was P29,150,296, showing an increase of about P5,000,000 over that of the whole year of 1934.

This month (December) an estimated production of P3,000,000 will bring the total year production to P32,000,000, a figure well over ahead of the Alaskan gold output.

Next year a greater increase in production will be noted as more companies are going to mill or present companies going to increase their mill capacity.

Although the quantity of ore milled was slightly smaller, the value of gold produced during November again broke all records, the former dropping from 121,158 tons in October to 120,356 in November, while the latter increased slightly from P2,911,273 to P2,917,920. One new mine (Salacot) commenced producing in November and its output of P28,000 for the first three weeks of operation is expected to be exceeded in December.

The second shipment of chrome ore made from the Philippines, consisting of 550 tons, was made from Cebu last November, according to the report of the commercial agent at Cebu, of the bureau of commerce.

The first shipment of about the same amount was made from the Florannie Mines to New York.

According to the same report, during the same month Cebu shipped to other domestic

ports 518 tons of local soap valued at P74,028.

Other exports to the United States and other countries from Cebu, the second largest port of the Philippines, during the month totalled P2,395,822.09, as against P1,398,141.76 for November, 1934, or an increase of P997,680.33, or 41 per cent. All of the principal exports registered increases, as compared with the same period of the previous year. Copra increased by P52,959.23 or 5 per cent; coconut oil, P404,536.88 or 71 per cent; hemp, P364,323.69 or 66 per cent; lumber, P55,452.81 or 64 per cent; maguey, P46,514.50 or 47 per cent; and copra cake, P34,935.10 or 46 per cent.

Other products exported were uncleaned kapok valued at P1,340, which went to Japan; cleaned kapok, P19,098.86, which went to Germany; kapok seeds valued at P475, which went to Japan; and leaf tobacco worth P42,330, which went to Spain. The other native products shipped from the port of Cebu to various points throughout the country amounted to P677,807.67, as against P338,486.95 for November, 1934, or an increase of 50 per cent. They were rice, coconut oil, copra cake or meat, salt corn, Apo cement, refined centrifugal and muscovado sugars, leaf tobacco, lumber, kapok, copra, mangoes and peanuts.

Shipments to the port of Cebu of native products from other inter-island ports amounted to P1,783,806.24, as against P1,151,180.82 for the same month of last year, or an increase of 35 per cent. These include in the order of their importance, copra, rice corn, copra meal, salt, refined sugar, leaf tobacco, kapok, native soap, centrifugal sugar, and coconut oil.

The foregoing supplements a well balanced budget, a substantial surplus in the Commonwealth Treasury, and income exceeding estimate.

Who Are the Filipinos?

By FELIX M. KEESING
Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii

IN 1898 Uncle Sam found himself the overlord of some millions of brown-skinned Filipinos, whose homeland on the other side of the Pacific Ocean was captured from the Spaniards.

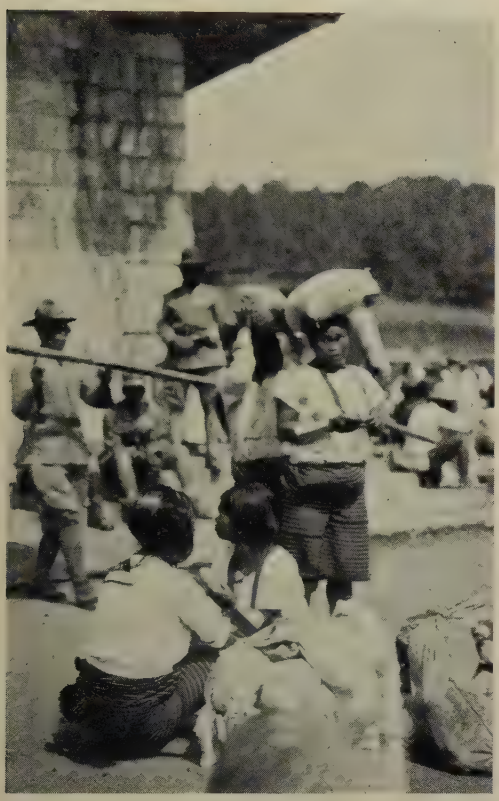
To know who these Filipinos are, we must go far back into the human story. Some 25,000 years ago, scientists say, the present Philippine Islands were connected by land with Asia. Into their dense jungles, rugged mountains and hot tropic valley wandered early types of man. Perhaps some of the ancestors of the Australian Aborigines came there. We know for sure that numbers of little black pigmies arrived, for thousands of them have survived to the present day. These Negritos, as they are called, roam the forests in little groups. They hunt deer and wild pigs, gather roots and berries, and keep shyly apart from the other Philippine peoples. Unresponsive to the efforts of those who have tried to civilize them, they are now dying out.

In time, the sea engulfed the land connections with Asia. The Philippines became a triangle of more than seven thousand islands, with a land surface larger than the state of Arizona. All further comers to them had to use boats.

Perhaps 8,000 years ago some tall, brown-skinned people beached their canoes on the island shores. They are often called Indonesians, that is "island Indians," for their voyagings seem to lead back to India. Racially, they were predominantly of the white stock. Some appear to have come by way of the present Netherlands Indies, others from Indo-China. No doubt they fought with the Negritos, and in some cases married with them. Today, in certain districts of the Philippines, there are many people of this racial type, tall and showing little of Oriental physical characteristics.

Several hundred years before the beginning of the Christian era still another migration commenced. People of medium height and more Mongoloid in appearance, who can be called Malayans, came to the islands by way of Borneo from Java and Sumatra. The last named islands were the seat of great Brahmin and Buddhist empires, and these folk moved into the remoter Philippine islands in family groups much as colonists moved out from Europe to America. Racially they seem a mixture of Mongoloid, Indonesian and Negrito stocks. They married with the earlier comers and also, in the course of time, with many Chinese, and a few Hindus and Arabs. For in the first centuries of the Christian era quite an extensive sea trade was carried on among the Malayan, Chinese, Indian and Arab peoples.

Market day in Baguio, where business is mixed with the pleasure of gossip and a good time is had by all. The women favor brilliant colors in their distinctive dress but men, for the most part, prefer modern garb. —Photos by H. H. Hazelwood.



The mass of lowland Filipinos today are of the Malayan type.

In 1851, the first Spaniards arrived in the Philippines. They, too, began to marry into the Philippine peoples, along with other white folk, for there were no women of their own kind in this remote part of the world. Some Japanese and Mexicans did likewise.

When, therefore, we meet a Filipino, we may take it as probable that the blood of many peoples runs in his veins —tall and short, white, yellow, brown, and dark. Nature is hard at work in the islands welding a new, composite people, something she has of course done many times before in human history and indeed is doing throughout the world today. That the new blend is successful seems indicated by the fact that the number of Filipinos has increased from perhaps half a million in 1550 to more than thirteen millions today.

Along with the different peoples came different ways of living and thinking. The Filipinos of today have manners and customs which are drawn from the ends of the earth, and which are being fashioned into a new and composite culture. The Negritos and Indonesians were both Stone Age peoples. The Malayans could work metal, weave, and make pottery. They also grew rice as their staple food. Much of Indian and Arabian knowledge and lore were assimilated by them. Those who lived on the coast bought porcelain, cloth, jewelry, weapons and similar goods from Chinese traders, giving in return such local products as wax, honey, coconuts, skins and pearls. Many Chinese established their homes in the Philippines for trading purposes. Today they number more than seventy thousand, and even yet control the greater part of Philippine commerce.

With the Spanish conquest came certain revolutionary changes. The vast majority of the people became Chris-

tians. This has tended to bind the Filipinos strongly to the Occident, as there is no other large group of Christians in the Orient. Yet more than a million of the Philippine people resisted conversion by the Spaniards. About half of these live in the southern part and are Mohammedans (the so-called Moros), while the rest cling to ancient forms of religion in which the worship of ancestors is important. In recent years these "non-Christians," as they are called, are becoming friendly and civilized.

The Filipinos have taken much from Spanish life that appealed to them. Every *barrio* (village) has its fiestas. Music and dancing follow the Spanish styles. Christian Filipinos have names like Juan, Miguel, Maria and Conchita. The wealthier folk in Manila and other cities learned to live in the grand Spanish manner. On the other hand, many of the older Indonesian-Malayan ways of living have survived to the present day, particularly in the rural districts. The Filipinos have a very great loyalty to their families and kinsfolk, and look to their elders to tell them what to do. Old crafts of pottery making and weaving are kept up, though now the products are often sold. Houses are usually of bamboo, with grass roofs. The women often work along with the men in the fields, sowing and harvesting rice by hand.

The outstanding weakness of Filipino life before the Spaniards came was its lack of unity. Each group of kinsmen or each village kept more or less to itself. It had its own customs and dialect, and often there was fierce warfare between neighbors. The Spanish rulers pacified and opened up the country. They also made a unified system of government for the whole islands. In doing this, they laid the foundations for a Philippine nation.

Not that the Spaniards had any wish to make the Filipinos into an independent people. Rather, they ruled them with an iron hand and made little attempt to give an education except in religious matters. It was from the people themselves that a desire gradually came to be united and free. Revolt after revolt had to be crushed by the Spaniards. Toward the end of the nineteenth century several outstanding leaders voiced the wish of the people for a greater say in their country's affairs. In 1896, the greatest of these, a remarkable doctor, scholar and artist named José Rizal, was shot by order of the government. Rizal has since that time been revered by Filipinos as a martyred hero and patriot. His death was the signal for another revolt. When, in 1898, the United States sent its forces to capture the Philippines, the city of Manila itself was under siege by a Filipino army, and Spain's hold over the islands was tottering.

A commission of Americans decided that the Philippines should be taken under the wing of the United States until their people were fully ready to govern themselves. At first many Filipinos thought this was merely to be a transfer from one tyrant to another. For several years, therefore, sections of the people fought against Uncle Sam's troops.

But it came to be realized that America's intention was to help. Schools and hospitals were opened throughout the country. Before long the Filipinos were practically governing themselves under a democratic system not very different from that in the United States. The rich resources of the soil were developed, increasing the wealth of the islands. Though Juan de la Cruz, as the Filipino peasant is often called, has been slow to change his traditional modes of living, at least he has a security undreamed of hitherto. Many of the younger generation and the urban folk have adopted American ways with enthusiasm.

The general trend, however, is for the Filipino people to adopt what they consider the most useful elements of culture from other peoples and to fuse them with worthwhile elements from their own local backgrounds. A Philippine culture that has its own rather unique character, yet shares in the wider heritage of modern civilization, is being compounded. Especially now that the Filipinos are entering a period of "trial independence" we can watch with interest and sympathy this people in the making, and wish them well in their task of developing a national life of their own.

The Philippines For the Filipinos

By MABLE LANE MOE*

THE FIRST day of May, 1898, may be set down as a significant date in history, not because of the spectacular naval victory of Commodore Dewey in Manila Bay on that day, but because of the situation that arose as a result of that victory. It marked a new era in the history of colonial administration of dependent peoples. For the first time a strong and progressive nation took possession of a weak and retarded one, not for the purpose of exploiting its people and resources for its own advantage, but to train the inhabitants for self government and to guide them in the task of developing their own resources for their own advancement.

The writer has found no evidence that there was any intention on the part of the administration at Washington to hold the islands, either before or directly after the battle of Manila Bay, but on December 10, 1898, President McKinley ordered the "actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands." And suddenly the United States had become a colonial power with neither policy nor former experience to guide them.

The spirit of imperialism and the desire to exploit the islands were so strongly marked at the time that it is a surprise to find that in April, 1899, the Schurman Commission issued the following statement of policy:

> Honor, justice and friendship forbid the use of the Philippine people or islands as an object or means of exploitation. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and advancement of the Philippine people.
>
> Domestic and foreign trade and commerce, agriculture, and other industrial pursuits, and the general development of the country in the interests of its inhabitants will be the constant objects of solicitude and fostering care.

A year later President McKinley cautioned the First Philippine Commission to "bear in mind that the government which you are establishing is designed, not for our satisfaction, or the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands."

Expression of an altruistic purpose as an excuse for the domination of weaker nations by stronger ones, is as old as imperialism itself. It is doubtful if many people either in the United States or elsewhere, expected the altruistic policy to be literally carried out. Contrary to expectations, however, certain clauses which were placed within the Organic Act of the Philippine Islands, which was passed by the Congress on July 2, 1902, have proved to be fatal obstacles in the way of capitalistic expansion in the islands under American occupation.

One reason for these restrictions may have been the fact that there was, at the time, strong opposition in Congress against holding the islands. It was thought by many congressmen that if the profit motive were removed the islands would soon be released. The Philippines proved to be an exception to this rule.

Another factor undoubtedly was the strong reaction throughout the United States, about the end of the century, against capitalistic expansion which had resulted in the plundering of natural resources, and exploitation of the American people by the barons of industry. Far-seeing congressmen sought to safeguard the Filipinos and their resources against such outrages by placing within the Organic Act stringent restrictions upon the disposition of the public domain and the granting of concessions and franchises.

Public lands formerly owned by Spain were acquired by the United

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* The author spent five years in the Philippines as teacher in the Bureau of Education. She worked in that section where public domain was being settled by Filipino homesteaders. This article in part is taken from her Master's Thesis, The Economic Policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands.

States under the Treaty of Paris. This was interpreted by a majority of congressmen to constitute a trust to be held for the benefit of the Filipino people. As these lands comprised a total of 68,405,416 acres they became the largest single asset in the future development of the Philippines.

To protect the interests of the Filipino people in the public domain the Organic Act limited the amount of land which could be disposed of to an individual to forty acres and to a corporation 1024 acres. The corporation law in the same act prevented the merging of corporations and interlocking directorates by prohibiting "any member of a corporation engaged in agriculture or mining, or any corporation organized for any purpose except irrigation to be in any wise interested in any other corporation engaged in agriculture or mining." Corporations were allowed to lend money on real estate but any land acquired in this manner had to be disposed of within five years.

Restrictions upon the disposition of forest products were so severe prior to 1902 that a lumber famine was actually created so that the Government was forced to import large amounts of lumber for its own use. This situation was remedied later by placing the forest lands directly under the Commission which passed an act in 1904 making the forest lands perpetually a part of the public lands and as such they may never be alienated.

Thirty-four years have passed since the enactment of the Organic Act and it is now possible to estimate and evaluate the effectiveness and the consequences of restrictions placed upon the development of the public domain in 1902. These laws were rigorously enforced by every governor general in the islands although only two, Francis Burton Harrison and Theodore Roosevelt, declared themselves in favor of such rigid restrictions.

As the first chief executive of the Philippine Islands it became the duty of William Howard Taft to establish and maintain the policy officially declared by Congress. His insistence upon the "Philippines for the Filipinos" caused him to be extremely unpopular among Americans and foreigners with interests in the islands. Referring to this resentment he once said: "Those Americans and foreign whites that cannot accept the Government's policy are free to leave the islands, and are under no compulsion to remain to criticize and thwart Government efforts." The success of the policy of non-exploitation was due, perhaps, more to the sincerity and determination of Governor Taft than to any other individual.

Opposition continued from industrialists in the islands and from many of the large interests in America. In every session of Congress from 1902 to 1932 attempts were made to have the laws modified, but no important changes were ever made by the Congress. This was due, in large measure, to the united opposition of Filipinos who were heartily in agreement with the restrictions. When, in 1916, the administration of the public domain was turned over to the Philippine Legislature that body immediately incorporated the same restrictions within their own laws.

That the policy of "The Philippines for the Filipinos" was successful is shown by the fact that ninety-six per cent of all the agricultural land under cultivation at the present time is owned by the Filipinos themselves. Even in sugar, the most highly industrialized agricultural enterprise in the islands, the natives own eighty per cent of the land and the Spaniards ten per cent. Furthermore, there has been a great multiplication of small holdings. The number of farms had increased from 815,500 in 1903 to 1,955,000 in 1918. In the year 1926 the Director of Agriculture estimated that 1,500,000 families were cultivating their own land.

One of the most far reaching results of the land policy has been the development of the central system of the sugar industry. Under this plan the corporation owns the equipment and about a thousand acres of land. The remainder of the cane is grown by individual planters under contract with the owners of the mills. This industry has grown up since 1912 when the first central was established. Prior to that date the Philippine sugar had such a low percentage of purity that American refiners purchased it only when no other was available. In 1930 there were thirty-six cen-

The author with her high school class of boys. Reverse side of photo bears the inscription in beautiful chirography: "This group is heartily dedicated to you as your everlasting remembrance to the 3rd year Div. I-1920-21. Your pupil, Victor Jimenez."

trals in operation employing 1,555,000 people. At present more than fifty per cent of the total value of exports from the islands is in sugar. It is a demonstration that large scale agriculture can be carried on successfully without alienating the land from the natives or employing immigrant contract labor.

The fact that land development has gone forward slowly is undoubtedly another effect of the land policy. At present there are less than 10,000,000 acres of cultivated land in the entire archipelago, or about 13.5 per cent of the total area. There are still nearly thirty million acres of agricultural land available and it has been estimated that at the present rate of development it will take four hundred years before all the land is under cultivation.

Another interesting development was the socialistic experiments undertaken by the government under the Harrison administration. In an attempt to develop the agricultural resources by the Filipinos themselves the Philippine Legislature passed several laws for the purpose of stimulating development. The first authorized the Governor General to guarantee, on behalf of the Insular Government, interest and dividend not to exceed five per cent per annum on capital invested in new agriculture. Another law was passed for the purpose of promoting and assisting in the establishment of sugar centrals. A similar law was passed for the establishment of coconut oil factories and related industries. These experiments were carried out with some degree of success until 1920, when the Government suffered such severe losses, due partly to the sharp decline in agricultural prices and partly to mismanagement, that the Government credit was seriously threatened. The coconut oil factories suffered very heavy losses, but the Government has continued to carry the five sugar centrals established under those laws. At present they have practically paid out, so the experiments have been far

from the total failure with which they have been credited. Also, Filipinos have had some valuable experiences and have learned a great deal from their failures as well as from their successes.

As in agriculture, the Congress saw fit to safeguard the mineral resources from undue exploitation. The mining law in the Organic Act provided that no person or corporation should hold more than one mining claim which was limited to 200 meters along one vein. Since the corporation law forbade the combination of holdings, extensive development became impossible.

The development of mines involves the use of extensive plants which are practicable only where consolidation and extensive exploitation are possible. The islands are rich in mineral resources but in 1928 the total production of metal and base minerals was less than one half of one per cent, in value, of all production in the islands. Since that time the Philippine Legislature has seen fit to modify both the corporation and the mining laws and there has been considerable development during the last few years.

During the early days of American occupation, utility companies had great hopes of large-scale developments of public services in the islands. They were doomed to disappointment, however, as the Organic Act contained the following provision:

> All franchises, privileges or concessions granted under this Act shall forbid the issuance of stock or bonds except in exchange for actual cash, or for property at a fair valuation, equal to the par value of stock or bond so issued; shall forbid the declaring of stock or bond dividends, and, in the case of public corporations, shall provide for the effective regulation of the charges thereof, for the official inspection of registration of books and accounts of such corporations.

These restrictions discouraged capital investment to such an extent that the Government has been forced to take over utilities to a large extent. As early as 1902 the Insular Government took over from the military authorities 8,000 miles of telephone and telegraph lines. These have been operated under the Bureau of Posts. At present the insular or provisional governments operate fifty telephone systems, while only five are operated by private interests. In 1932 the Bureau of Posts was operating 64 radio stations. During the Harrison regime the Manila Railroad system was purchased by the Government.

It must not be supposed that government ownership of utilities has developed without opposition. It came about in the early years because of necessity, due to the fact that private interests could not be induced to participate because of the restrictions contained in the law. From 1920 to 1932 the American Administration in the islands made every effort to force the Government out of all business and to turn it over to private concerns. On account of the concentrated opposition of the Filipinos these efforts were unsuccessful.

The government-owned utilities have been financially successful. Receipts of the Bureau of Posts have shown a surplus over costs every year since 1916. In 1926 the surplus was more than half a million dollars. In 1928 the Manila Railroad had liquidated all but $250,000 of the former indebtedness of $42,580,000.

From the standpoint of service and general development they have not been so successful. The standard of service rendered to the public is universally inferior to that of private concerns. Outside of Manila and the larger centers electrical power has been developed only on a small scale. Few provincial towns have street lighting systems. In towns where electricity is available few homes are lighted, partly because the current is too expensive, and partly because the standard of living is too low to afford such luxuries. For the same reasons telephones are seldom found in private homes outside the larger cities.

Turning back to the original statement of policy issued by the Schurman Commission there seems to be no reason to doubt that the policy has been followed throughout American occupation. The Philippine Islands have not been "an object or means of exploitation" and the "general development of the country" has been "in the interests of the inhabitants."

The story of the United States in the Philippines came to its natural conclusion with the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth. To have con-

tinued American control much longer would have been an anti climax. The Filipino people have had two generations of tutorship in the administration of their own affairs. If they are not now capable of carrying them forward it is safe to say that they will never be. It would seem that those individuals who see anything sinister or alarming in extending autonomy to the Filipinos at this time do not take into consideration the fact that the original plan of training the Filipinos for self government has been carried to its logical conclusion.

As for the future, who can say? It is fraught with difficulties for the Filipinos, obstacles that to many would appear to be insurmountable but why not give them the credit of having the courage of their convictions?

It seems safe to predict that the Philippine Legislature will be forced to liberalize their mining, corporation and franchise laws in the near future in order to encourage the development of natural resources. Heavy expenditures for defense must be met along with gradual withdrawal of the privilege of free trade with the United States on account of which the government must sustain heavy losses of income.

Liberalizing the land laws would be almost certain to meet with strong opposition. A large portion of the population are peasants who live close to the soil. There is strong resentment within that group against large land holdings, an attitude which had its beginnings in their long struggles with the Spanish Friars culminating in the revolution of 1896. The Legislature will not be likely to disregard that sentiment.

These are only a few of the problems that will confront the new Philippine Commonwealth. But all of them put together are no more serious than those that confronted the thirteen states at the beginning of our national existence.

University of Washington Filipino Alumni*

By ILDEFONZO REDADTRINI

IN ITS INFANCY the Filipino Alumni Association did not seem to grasp its proper function. There was, perhaps, too much flair for dances. But the Association has come of age and though it has only 22 members in Seattle, it is active and strong.

Rosario Cortez, president last year, was successful in promoting cooperation within the Association and in pursuing a policy of wide cultural appeal. Two vocational guidance programs were presented. Philippine national problems were discussed to acquaint undergraduates with the situation in the Islands, so as to put them in a better position to adjust their choice of courses to needs of the country where they expect to use their training. Jene Resos, a Filipino engineer at Boeing Airplane Co., delivered a lecture on The Prospect of Aviation in the Philippines; Frank Berkenkutter on Mining Engineering and Mineral Resources of the Islands; Procopio Victoriano on Philippine Economics; Rafael Jacinto on The Philippine Constitution; Lazaro Arquero on Christianity; Melecio Toledo on National Protection, and Marciano Raquel, on Choosing a Career. Music and songs by local talent and a dramatic recital by Lauro Catibog were given between the lectures, thus making the programs entertaining as well as enlightening.

Last spring the Association presented a debate benefit in the Mary Knol

* Filipino college students in the United States total 583, according to latest (1933-34) data available. The number majoring in various subjects follow: Accounting 1; Agriculture 15; Agricultural Engineering 5; Agronomy 2; Fine Arts 2; Architecture 1; Arts and Science 21; Letters and Science 30; Automotive 1; Bacteriology 1; Botany 3; Business 10; Economics 13; General 8; Geography 1; History 15; Journalism 3; Languages 1; Law 9; Liberal Arts 51; Literature 2; Mathematics 4; Mechanical Engineering 7; Medicine 8; Metallurgy 1; Mining 5; Music 2; Natural Science 3; Nursing 2; Osteopathy 1; Business Administration 16; Commerce 20; Chemistry 9; Chemical Engineering 1; Civil Engineering 9; Dentistry 1; Education 45; Electrical Engineering 5; Engineering 47; English 8; Entomology 1; Forestry 3; Pharmacy 4; Philosophy 2; Physical Education 2; Political Science 27; Psychology 1; Science 7; Social Science 10; Speech 1; Sociology 2; Sugar Engineering 1; Veterinary Medicine 3; Zoology 3; not reporting majors 127.

Church. The proposition was: Resolved, That we should adopt English as our national language. The speakers in the affirmative were Marciano Raquel, champion in oratory in the University of Montana in 1931, Arsenio Diaz, an eloquent Filipino pastor; and Andres Bignoria, who is taking his Ph.D. in philosophy and psychology. Opposed to them were the witty and clever Vicente O Navea, the scholarly Vicente Laurente and the humorous Trinidad A. Rojo, who is working for his Ph.D. in sociology and English. The affirmative won the popular decision 80 to 50, but the negative had the consolation of winning the votes of such scholars as Numeriano Seguritan and Professor Jessie F. Steiner, the two persons in the audience who knew most about the subject. Numeriano Seguritan, a Phi Beta Kappa student, is taking Ph.D. work in languages, and Professor Steiner is the head of the sociology department of the University of Washington.

Aside from two dance parties held last year, the Association undertook two activities in conjunction with the University Filipino Club. One was the big reception given in honor of Dr. Pedro Guiang, who took his Ph.D. in this university, the other was the tea party sponsored by Dean and Mrs. Laner, Professor and Mrs. Steiner, Professor and Mrs. Jeffers, and Colonel and Mrs. Kimmel. The affair was attended by many professors, some of them departmental heads.

The audience witnessed a play within the play. The former was supposed to take place in a rural community in the Philippines, given in honor of a Filipino student just arrived from the States. Wearing native costumes, the town people entertained him with folk songs and folk dances. He in turn entertained them by citing amusing notions and prejudices held by various nations concerning each other. The Americans in the audience were tickled to hear him speak about the funny and wild notions Americans have about the Filipinos and the Philippines.

This year the Association has as its president Vicente O Vavea, influential with the Filipino businessmen as well as Filipino students. The vocational guidance program has been expanded into a social education program open free to the Seattle Filipino community. The lectures on Philippine problems are given right in the heart of the Filipino community. After every lecture the audience can ask questions from the speaker.

The program which is held under joint auspices of the Filipino Alumni Associations and the University Filipino Club has four major objectives: (a) to guide undergraduate and high school students in the selection of their careers; (b) to promote cooperation between the two organizations; (c) to foster better understanding between the Filipino students and Filipino downtown elements, (d) to arouse and enlighten public opinion on national Philippine issues.

Bernardo Acena, active vice-president of the Filipino Association, is mainly responsible for the social education program, while the president is mainly responsible for promoting contact with Seattle Filipino businessmen and national Philippine leaders who pass through Seattle. As a tangible result, relationship of the Filipino businessmen and the Filipino alumni is at present amicable. For the first time since the creation of the Filipino Alumni Association, Mr. Decano with his charming sister, Miss Placida Decano, and Filipino businessmen such as Mr. Laigo and Mr. Campossano attended the traditional Filipino alumni night at New Year's Eve, held at Frye hotel.

Pio Decano, who contributed much to the merriment of the alumni's "night of nights," is now making arrangements to donate a $100 scholarship prize for Filipino students at the University of Washington.

Filipino students in the States are in matrix future Filipino leaders. For instance, three assistant bureau directors of the Philippine government are graduates of the University of Washington, one is head of a national bureau, two are University deans in Manila, and one a national supervisor of the bureau of education, not to mention many others who occupy responsible positions.

The Filipinos in the Territory of Hawaii

By CAYETANO LIGOT
Former Labor Commissioner

THE FILIPINO laborers in the Territory of Hawaii, which consist mostly of Ilocanos and Visayos, are engaged in various kinds of work, particularly in the two main industries—sugar and pineapple.

Like other nationals that have immigrated to these islands, they came here to see other lands and to improve their economic condition of living. The first Filipinos, numbering around 200, arrived in Honolulu between 1906 and 1907. The treatment they received from their employers — houses, water, fuel, medicine, medical treatment and hospitalization afforded to them freely—and the substantial savings that they could produce out of their wages, when reported to their friends and relatives in their mother land, caused the Filipinos to turn their thoughts to these islands, and consequently from 1909 immigration has been continuous, until May 1, 1935, when the bill of Philippine independence was signed by President Roosevelt.

The Filipinos are doing fine, important work in Hawaii, and they have proved themselves good workmen for the job in which they are engaged. They have sympathetic hearts to their adopted community, and ready hands to cooperate with any public undertaking for the general welfare of this Territory.

The Filipinos in Hawaii cannot and will not forget their mother country. At present there is a current opinion of rendering help to the newly established Philippine Commonwealth Government. At any time the highest executive officer of the Philippine islands issues circulars showing the way to apply their latent earnest desire to help, the Filipinos in Hawaii will surely answer immediately and lavishly.

In the meantime, Filipinos in the Territory of Hawaii respectfully express their deepest gratitude to President Manuel L. Quezon for his untiring efforts to obtain our newly implanted government. Likewise, we respectfully thank the President of the United States of America, together with those who cooperated with him in granting the Filipino people the Bill of Independence.

Right: A Filipino family entertains friends in one of the neat, flower-bedecked cottages shown in the typical Hawaiian plantation village below.

The English Language in the Philippines

By KILMER O. MOE*

IMBUED with a spirit not unlike that of the early Spanish missionaries, America came to the Philippines with an uplift program fully as pronounced and proceeded to put it in operation with crusader zeal. Once again the Filipino was to be elevated benevolently, but the salvation of his soul was not so much the issue in this new venture as improvement in his living conditions. Through education, sanitation, the opening of lines of communication and improvement of commerce and industry a whole people was to be lifted to standards of living approximating those of America.

The Old World sat back, smiled at this Quixotic venture of adolescent America.

The idea of opening schools was a peace measure adopted by the army of occupation. Gen. Harrison Gray Otis saw the value of Father McKinnon's attempt to start schools in Manila after capitulation, and ordered chaplains and officers to follow his example. Textbooks were purchased and schools spread as fast as the army advanced. In northern Luzon 120 schools were opened merely as an entering wedge, with soldiers detailed to teach Filipino children the English language. These were followed by many others. It is estimated that at least 1,000 schools were opened under military orders. The First Philippine Commission report comments on these schools as being in a rather chaotic condition: "There are no graded courses, no supervision, and as schools they are aimless in purpose and entirely inadequate." But they served another important purpose; means of reaching the natives. As a peace measure they were well worth the effort. They demonstrated also that the natives were eager to learn the English language.

The First Philippine Commission, sent by President McKinley to establish civil government in the islands, found that books and stationery must be furnished and teachers brought from the United States. This idea was first conveyed to the Filipino people on April 4, 1899.

Further study of the records reveals that behind the Commission were instructions by the President indicating a policy not based so much upon findings of the Commission as upon experiences of the military authorities. Instructions:

> It will be the duty of the Commission to promote and extend as they find occasion to improve the system already inaugurated by the military authorities. In doing this they should regard as of first importance the extension of a system of primary schools which shall be free to all, and which shall tend to fit the people for the duties of citizenship and for the ordinary avocations of a civilized community. This instruction shall be given in the first instance in every part of the islands in the language of the people. In view of the great number of languages spoken by the different tribes it is especially important to the prosperity of the islands that a common medium of communication be established and it is obviously desirable that this medium be the English Language. Especial attention should be at once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the islands to acquire the use of the English language.

The Commission lost no time in putting the President's instructions into effect. A call went back to America for a thousand teachers and before the year was out the work was well under way.

Americans, when they came in contact with the Filipinos, were convinced that English ought to be the official language of the country. This conclusion was based upon the large number of dialects and the determination of the American to make the Filipinos a united

*The author spent 17 years in the Philippines, 10 as Superintendent Central Luzon Agricultural School, under the Bureau of Education. He visited all parts of the archipelago and had unusual opportunities to study the spread of English and its effect on the language barriers of the people.

Filipino version of the covered wagon; pioneers on the way to take up homesteads. Evidently a pause for refreshment as the carabao motors have been detached to wallow in some wayside stream. They cannot go long without soaking. — Author's photo.

people. Those unfamiliar with American history may not understand this viewpoint. Why, indeed, should not the medley of peoples found in the Philippines be premitted to live their own lives in their own way? Because this modern American crusader was determined to give them a better outlook. He found them pocketed away, as he thought, in blind alleys, hopelessly disunited. He felt that the one great service he could render was to emancipate them from the tyranny that isolation and tradition had laid upon them.

Then followed a most extraordinary performance, the story of which has never been fully told. The soldier turned teacher and sanitary inspector. He forced his way into every household and shot his disinfectant into every dark corner. Breaking down all barriers, he penetrated even the innermost chambers of nun and priest in his search for secret lurking places of deadly germs of cholera and yellow fever. The ancient moat around the walled city, filled with slimy water, breeding malarial mosquitoes, was drained, converted into sunken gardens and is now the children's playground of Manila. An appeal went back to the homeland for a thousand teachers who, in answer to the call, came to lay the foundation for a system of public education for all children.

I joined that band of enthusiasts early in the venture. My first experience was that of supervising teacher directing a corps of native teachers over a large district. I rode a native pony, trudged native trails, ate native fare and sought ways and means to improve the living conditions of the people in the outlying *barrios*. I was doing only what hundreds of other Americans were doing, all working to carry out the same general purpose. The foundation which they laid at that time still holds, supports the superstructure of an elaborate system.

The American point of view was enhanced by the belief that the obligations of Americans in the islands could be fulfilled only as they helped the more backward peoples to make necessary adjustments so that they, too, might have a better outlook. The pagan hill tribes and the Moros appealed to them, as did the great mass referred to in the Philippines as the *tao* (peasant) class.

Oriental stratification of society which places a ruling class on top, supported

Settler's home in a forest clearing; comfortable houses well suited to the climate are made entirely of material on the ground. — Kilmer Moe photo.

Threshing rice old style by the trampling carabao who hurries only when boiling mad and his haste of no economic value. Opposite page, modern American machinery doing a better job. Soon there was no longer need to import rice.—Kilmer Moe photos.

by the great mass living on a lower plane, was contrary to the American ideal of equality of opportunity. In this new contact his sympathy went out to the lower class, the silent tao; poor, ignorant helpless and, he thought, exploited and enslaved. Here was the downtrodden peasant whose material welfare and security were to be established.

Literacy for the mass was, from the beginning, the great objective. That, and a practical knowledge of the English language. Filipino English is in a class by itself. New arrivals from America have considerable difficulty even now in following an ordinary conversation. It is a brand of English evolved out of many painful attempts to find a common medium of expression by population units separated by language barriers since time out of mind. Like *pidgin* in Hawaii or the South Seas, it is serving a very important function even though the visitor from the mainland of America and the purist in all English-speaking lands thinks the experiment in education a failure because English has been twisted to meet this particular situation.

It has often occurred to me that these critics would change their opinions if they were required to go through the same process of adjustment as confronted the average Filipino.

We must not minimize the importance of a common language even though it fall short of our standards of purity. I doubt that any language can grow up without having to undergo many adjustments. Further, the spread of English as a common language has more than justified the cost of public schools in the Philippines because this common medium of expression became a means to an end—unity of multiple groups.

It was impossible for the few Americans to do more than they did in the correction of English. The stilted sentences gleaned from the book were inadequate for everyday conversation. The Filipino improvised by making literal translations from his own tongue, and in so doing mutilated English often beyond hope of recognition. I was one lone American in a district comprising a population of 80,000. How could I correct the mistakes in English heard on all sides? My situation was typical of all other supervising teachers.

But the supervisor's direct contact with the people was important in many other respects. He saw the lack of sanitation, the impassable roads, the injustices practiced on the poor and the ignorant; the infant mortality and general malnutrition of the masses. He racked his brain for ideas to help alleviate suffering and elevate the low standard of living. This contact led to a great many suggestions, some of which were given a trial with the sanction of higher officials. In due course industrial work and gardening were introduced, followed by courses for girls in sewing, cooking, home sanitation, nursing and care of children.

Will the English language survive in the Philippines? In view of the probable separation from America and inauguration of a national existence of its own the Filipino people have now to choose. But it is not a choice that can be left to the older generation entirely. Thirty-five years of effort to give the

Filipinos unity through use of a common language cannot be undone so readily. A new generation has come upon the scene, rapidly assuming control of the affairs of the country. The Grim Reaper will soon have done his work in removing the last opposition to English as the medium of expression throughout the islands.

Would the Filipinos go back on their own destiny and break up the unity already attained by plunging their country into a chaos of misunderstanding, separated once more into groups with insurmountable language barriers? It is inconceivable that the Tagalog will accept Ilocano or Visayan in exchange for his own dialect, nor would it be possible for Spanish to take the place of English.

There is only one possibility for English to lose out in the struggle for supremacy and that is one of foreign conquest under a policy of "Divide and Rule." Isolation and disuse might have the effect of bringing the dialects back into general use, but it would destroy all hope of a national existence under the American ideal, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall."

Personal Impressions of the Philippines*

By EARL CARROL
Manager, Hawaii Agency, Insular Life Assurance Company of Manila

SEPARATING the Pacific Ocean from the China Sea and stretching along the Asiatic continent for 1,000 miles, from a point 100 miles south of Formosa, to a point less than 100 miles north of North Borneo, are 7,083 islands known as the Philippines Archipelago. They have a total of 114,000 square miles and a coastline longer than that of the United States. The two largest islands are Luzon, in the north, on which Manila is located, area 40,814 square miles, Mindanao in the south, with 36,906 square miles. Six other islands have an area of more than 2,500 square miles and 553 others vary from one to one thousand square miles. The remaining 6,522 are less than one square mile in area. Many of them are heavily wooded and many are low coral atolls—but all are beautiful.

They are rich in natural resources of timber, gold, silver, iron, chromite and fertile soil. There are more than 2,000 varieties of hardwoods. The production of gold within recent years has placed the Philippines in a position of favorable comparison with other large gold producing areas of the world. Silver and chromite are produced in smaller quantities. Sugar, with an annual production of more than one million tons, has become the leading export, having exceeded tobacco, hemp and copra.

*Statements made in this article are based upon observations and information received during three years' residence in the Philippines and more than 100,000 miles of travel in the provinces.—THE AUTHOR.

The vast majority of some 14,000,000 Filipinos are Christian. In the mountains there are still many so-called pagans, who form a very colorful part of the population, having clung to their tribal customs and traditions. They are peaceful and law abiding and are taking an increasingly active part in their government. On the island of Mindanao and in the Sulu Archipelago, Mohammedanism predominates and the Sultan of Sulu, spiritual ruler, still wields tremendous power. The old antagonism between Moro and Christian is rapidly being supplanted by a loyalty to the national group. There has been a sincere desire on the part of educated Mohammedans to understand the Christian religion of their fellow countrymen in an effort to live together peacefully.

Earliest migrators to the islands appear to have been the Malays, who came in successive waves from the south over a period of centuries. They came in groups of fifty, or *barangays,* in large sailing canoes. The Barangay became the unit of social organization and has persisted, in modified forms, until the present.

Those who settled in the south became great sailors and their vintas carried their men of commerce and their warriors throughout the archipelago. In the north, those who settled in the mountains developed over a period of 3,000 years terraces for the cultivation of rice that still remain a marvel to modern engineers. These Malay migrators most likely met and mingled with the Indonesians, from the east, and the Chinese, who probably arrived by land, as it is believed that some of the islands were once connected to the continent.

The Philippines were discovered for the European world by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521, who landed on the island of Cebu and took possession in the name of the King of Spain, giving the islands the name *Islas de las Filipinas.* Forty-three years later, the first Spanish Governor-General, Legaspi, landed on the same island and captured the city of Cebu, making it the capital of the archipelago. Seven years later, in 1571, Manila was captured and made the capital. For more than 300 years, until 1898, Spain ruled the Philippines, making certain definite contributions to the life and culture of the people but, in the main, keeping them thoroughly subjugated.

Probably the greatest contribution was the Christian religion. The Philippines became the first and only Christian nation of the Orient, thereby gaining a beneficial cultural contact with Rome and Europe. The Church became the center of the religious, social and political life of the community and the friar exercised almost unlimited authority in all matters.

The second great contribution of Spain was a legal system. When Spain assumed control of the islands, there were no laws generally accepted and recognized by the people as a whole. Each tribal grouping lived according to its own tribal laws and customs, without reference to adjoining tribes.

Through efforts of the Spanish, a successful system of civil and military law, applying to all tribal groups, was developed. Spanish law still predominates in the judicial system of the Philippines today. However, administration of the law was not always just. "Trial" and execution, in 1896, of Jose Rizal, national hero of the Philippines, became the classic example of abuse of legal processes and was the immediate stimulus to the 1896 insurrection.

Another significant contribution was education. More than 2,000 schools and universities were established during the reign of Spain. The oldest university under the American flag is located in Manila, established by the Church more than 300 years ago. In the main, the educational system was for the purpose of training Filipinos for the priesthood. Students were carefully selected according to their loyalty to the Church and to Spain. There was no attempt at mass education, or more likely, it was not desired as it is difficult to keep an educated people in subjugation. However, the idea of education was a great contribution to the Filipino people.

While the Spanish made these contributions, they were grossly negligent in other respects. There was no health and sanitation program. Dysentery, smallpox and cholera were prevalent; lepers roamed the streets begging alms

where people were congregated; *beri-beri* was common. The death rate was appalling. Economic development of the masses was not encouraged. The Government maintained a monopoly on the lucrative tobacco production. Prosperous Filipinos were usually viewed with suspicion and occasionally their holdings were confiscated. There was no suffrage. The Filipinos were not permitted to vote nor hold public offices, except in minor instances. Roads were nothing but trails. Postal service was limited to a few coastal towns touched by boats. There was no telegraphic communication except between the four principal cities. All attempts to develop national feelings and unity were oppressed, those guilty of such offenses usually being exiled or executed.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century the national spirit grew rapidly. Feeling against Spain and the abuse of the authority of the Church began to crystallize and take form through the influence of such leaders as Mabini, del Pilar, Bonifacio, Aguinaldo, Luna and Rizal. Finally, in 1896, following the execution of Rizal, the Tagalog insurrection began. The leaders were promptly captured and exiled to Hongkong. It was there that Admiral Dewey of the U. S. Navy found them in 1898. Subsequent events are familiar history. When America acquired the Philippines it was decided to assume sovereignty over them until such time as the Filipinos had acquired the ability to govern themselves.

The new regime was not to be despotic—it was not to be imperialistic, nor permanent. In many ways its methods were in direct contrast to those of Spain. Soldiers laid down their guns to become school teachers. Thousands of teachers were imported from the United States and a vast educational undertaking was under way.

During thirty years of American sovereignty more than 5,000 schools have been established. Normal schools were organized for the training of Filipino teachers and as fast as they were trained they were given positions in the municipal schools. Unfortunately, there was an overemphasis on "cultural education" with a consequent large number of graduates who sought "white-collar" jobs in Manila and refused to return to the farms whence they came, thus creating a problem in employment as well as draining away from agriculture and business pursuits the most able of the nation's youth. However, efforts were later made to remedy this situation through establishment of agricultural and farm schools and business schools. Graduates from the agricultural schools now find employment in the large sugar centrals, become teachers in other farm schools, or return to the farm as better farmers.

Some of the universities set up colleges of business administration. Young Filipinos graduating from these schools have rapidly been taking the place of young foreigners employed by business firms in Manila and the provinces. An increasing number are entering business on their own, some of them having made notable success as business men.

A health and sanitation program was instituted that soon ramified all parts of the archipelago. Health officials or sanitary inspectors may now be found in every province and municipality. Manila, considered in 1898 as the "pesthole of the Orient," has become a clean, healthy, modern and beautiful city. Epidemics and plagues have been eliminated and the population of the archipelago has almost doubled in a third of a century.

A vast highway system, probably the best in the Orient, has been developed, with approximately 10,000 miles of concrete, asphalt, gravel and coral roads extending into all the main provinces, and into the mountains. The roads leading into the City of Baguio, 5,000 feet above sea level, are considered engineering feats. The trip to Baguio, once requiring many days of patient effort, may now be made by automobile in five hours. Air transportation has developed rapidly and two main lines now serve the entire archipelago with fast and efficient service.

The government postal system now reaches every municipality. Wireless communication, under the control of the Bureau of Posts, is efficient.

The Filipinos have been urged to develop the country economically. Rice was once imported in large quantities.

The production is now sufficient to supply the needs of the population. Sugar, hemp, tobacco, and copra have been produced in large quantities and exported, creating a surplus of exports over imports and raising the standard of living of the Filipino masses to a point far above that of other Oriental people.

During the past thirty-five years, the Filipino people have demonstrated a remarkable capacity for progress, self-improvement and adjustment to a changing environment. We can sincerely believe that the needed adjustments of the years immediately ahead will be made and that at the appointed time the Philippines shall take her place as a sovereign entity among the nations of world.

Kapuripuri

A Word Concerning the Contribution of the Filipinos in Hawaii

By ROMAN R. CARIAGA
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THE primary and outstanding fact about Filipinos in Hawaii is their large, long and steady contribution to the labor supply of the Territory. Filipinos are the brawn of Hawaii's two major industries. Toiling among the golden pineapples and stately sugarcane may be seen the short, stalwart, bronze figures and mild, persevering faces of these Malayan people who form the newest and most stable rural group of Hawaii's varied and interesting population.

Succeeding the Chinese and Japanese laborers whose immigration was terminated by America's exclusion laws after Hawaii became a Territory of the United States in 1898, the Filipinos began to come into the Territory in 1906. With Oriental labor cut off, and Caucasian and Polynesian labor fluctuating and uncertain, Hawaii found a solution of her labor problem in the Philippines whose people, newly placed under the protection of the American flag after the Spanish-American war, were free to come and go in all parts of the United States.

A new era followed under the American regime. The Filipinos began to mould their country and their lives after the American pattern. They looked to America as their guide, and to visit her shores became the goal of every enthusiastic schoolboy. Small wonder that the opportunity to visit and to work in one of the American Territories appealed to the Filipinos.

A tentative group of fifteen was selected and brought to the Territory in 1906 by Albert F. Judd. These men were farmers from the north of Luzon, the island on which Manila is located, and proved good workers. A subsequent group brought from the city of Manila was composed of city youths unaccustomed to rural routine and unadapted to plantation life, who soon drifted to the city of Honolulu. With little work available to them, and their strange ways intimidating the older residents, they became the "bad boys" of Honolulu, leading the police a merry chase after their petty depredations, quarrels, and cock-fighting. It was then that the derisive and sticktoitive Filipino nicknames "Poke-knife" and "Bayao" were coined*. The planters then resumed their policy of importing rural folk and turned to the overcrowded districts of Cebu and neighboring Visayan isles. Many thousand Visayan families and single men have sojourned on the plantations of Hawaii; they still form the second largest of the Filipino dialect groups there, and the largest in the city of Honolulu.

The third group to be imported, and the type of Filipino perhaps best adapted to plantation work, hails from the overpopulated and less fertile Ilocos districts in the north of the Philippines, where the struggle for existence has bred an especially hardy, persevering type of worker, mild and tractable in

* *Bayao*, originally an innocuous word meaning brother-in-law, has come through ignorant usage by other races to connote a scornful epithet, such as "Wop" or "Sheeny." Poke-knife refers to the old Filipino habit, now fast waning, of carrying a long pocket knife which might be grandiloquently flashed forth in times of stress.

Members of the Sampaguita Club of the Honolulu Y.W.C.A., organized for friendly service in the Filipino community. Left to right, standing: Carmen Gavino; Mary Anghag; Lina del Rosario (president); Cristuta Banquen; Rita Mori, Nita Mejia (secretary-treasurer); Ann Tancayo (vice president); Ines Viernes (adviser). Seated: Catherine Mejia; Alice Abellana; Sarah Cosma.

temperament for the most part, and thrifty and contented. Since 1924 these Ilocanos have immigrated in vast numbers and now form the muscle and sinew of the sugar industry.

Today one out of every seven inhabitants of Hawaii is a Filipino. During the past three decades about one hundred thousand Filipinos have come to Hawaii, half of whom have returned to the homeland and a few of whom have gone on to continental United States after finishing their terms of work in Hawaii. The official estimate for June, 1935, placed the total Filipino population of the Territory at 54,668, a little over one-half of which is concentrated on the plantations, and the remainder scattered throughout the towns and the two cities of Hilo and Honolulu.

The Filipinos now form the largest plantation employee group (29,321 in 1934) and the second largest racial group in Hawaii*.

The economic contribution of the Filipinos, in view of the fact that the majority are day laborers, is remarkable. They constitute, proportionate to their wages, good savers and good buyers. The aggregate savings accounts of Filipinos in the banks of Hawaii are about $4,000,000. Their thrift is further evinced by their investments in the Philippines, and by the large sums they have sent, and are regularly sending, to the Philippines to support their families, relatively few of whom have emigrated. Rural stores flourish almost entirely under the patronage of the Filipinos, who also bring much profit to the city stores. Unlike the ultra-thrifty Orientals, the Filipinos are good spenders, keen about American goods, and eager to improve their standard of living and to adopt American ways.

Seldom is so fastidious an immigrant group to be observed. Filipinos are willing to economize on food and housing, but clothing, radios, jewelry, cars and other material goods must be of the best. The men especially are exceedingly particular as to their personal appearance (which may be one of the results of sex disproportion, five to one, and the keen competition for wives). A man may be ragged, perspiring, and covered with soot when he comes home from a day in the cane field, but let him appear on the street an hour or so later and, immaculate in his latest Hollywood style white suit with a colorful silk shirt, handrolled handkerchief, carefully polished shoes and equally carefully polished hair, he will be merrily on his way to a motion picture, social, or dance.

The Filipinos are an exceedingly sociable people, friendly to outsiders as well as to members of their own group. The old Malay love of kin, combined with the Spanish love of gaiety, predisposes the Filipinos to enjoy social activities. Filipino organizatons, most of them socal and somewhat ephemeral in character, are numerous throughout the Territory. Elaborate parties are given by dialect groups, clubs, and families on the slightest pretext: An athletic team victory, a vacation, a holiday, and especially a saint's day. Every turning point in the career of an individual is marked by a *fiesta* in which the community joins with him in celebrating the event. This continues in Hawaii as in the Philippines, with some embellishments, and is one of the many interest-

* The Japanese are at present the largest racial group in Hawaii, numbering about 150,000.

Young daughters of members of the Pearl of the Orient, a Filipino women's club of Honolulu organized in 1931 to promote kindergarten activities for Filipino children. These youngsters of varied physical charactertistics, some with Malayan features, some predominantly Spanish, present a study in race biology covering centuries of time. All are proud to be American citizens by birth in Hawaii on American soil.

Filipinos in Hawaii staged elaborate programs in celebration of inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth, November 15. Here we see P. M. Callado delivering his address, which was broadcast throughout the islands—Luke photo.

ing old-world traits transplanted. The new-born child is christened in an elaborate celebration, including feasting and frequently dancing. In Hawaii the traditional couple to sponsor the child has been enlarged until there are sometimes fifty to two hundred godmothers and godfathers. The commercially minded explain this innovation as a financial arrangement, the gifts of the large number of sponsors covering the cost of the fiesta which may amount to several hundred dollars. The sociological explanation is based on the great excess of single men, who seek a social share of family life in becoming godfathers to the children of their friends.

Marriage is crowned with similar festivities, and the community likewise expresses its sympathy and cooperation at the prolonged death services and period of mourning by giving *limos* (burial offering) to help finance the nightly repasts furnished by the mourners, and the annual commemoration feasts.

Saints' days fiestas, celebrated by the various dialect and town groups in honor of the patron saint of their Philippine *barrio* (village), are at once joyful and impressive, with their playlets, music, folk dances, and colorful parades. One of the most charming scenes to be witnessed in Hawaii is Santa Catalina day: Chaplet erected and dedicated for the day by the priest; homemade stage gaily decorated; the roasting *lechon* (pig) turning on the spit and sending its ethereal odors through the throng (no Filipino party would be complete without this crisp pork delicacy); musicians brave in spotless white trousers and picturesque *barong Tagalog* (shirt); actresses, dancers, and feminine spectators ablaze with gorgeous hues—magenta, orchid, cerise; russet, gold and turquoise—fluttering hither and yon like Brobdinagian butterflies in their beautiful Filipina dresses. Above all, one is impressed with the joyful, generous spirit of these festivals, where a smile, a welcome, and a seat at the table await all who care to come.

Perhaps the most concrete and enduring contribution of the Filipinos to Hawaii is to be found in their Hawaiian-born children who are growng up to become an integral part of the community. These Americans of Filipino ancestry, some 14,000 in number, brought up in an American environment, taught in American schools, filled with American ideals and tastes, have their minds and hearts set ready to take up their share in the life and work of the Territory.

The finest and least known contribution of the Filipinos in Hawaii lies in their splendid cooperation and spirit of mutual helpfulness. Economic competition, social jealousies, and club wrangling may be so rampant as to justify the aphorsim of a Filipino pastor of Honolulu that: "The inauguration of an organization is likewise its funeral!" but let it be known that a Filipino is in need, ill, without work, or in legal trouble, and his countrymen throng to his aid. The Filipino does not satisfy

General Antonio Luna Post No. 2915, Veterans of Foreign Wars, a Honolulu post composed entirely of Filipinos, American citizens by decree. Center, Ponciano Bernardino, Post Commander; at his right Eusebio de la Pena, Post Adjutant and at his left Clemente Gelito, Senior Vice-Commander.

his conscience by contributing his quota to the community chest, turning over his indigent fellows to public charity, and washing his hands of the matter. He has a very wonderful personal sense of responsibility for the welfare of his countrymen, and will sacrifice his own comfort to share what little he may have with those who are in need. Heritage of the strong and ramified kinship ties, and an expression of the natural goodwill and kindly spirit which is a part of the Filipino make-up, this unique phenomenon of unselfishness was clearly illustrated during the recent depression.

Drastic cuts in production threw out of work several thousand Filipinos, who thronged the already overcrowded city tenements. City jobs were like diamonds: rare, hard, and requiring specific skill to work them; the Social Service Bureau and other charitable institutions were overflooded with applications from other racial groups; few Filipinos had the passage money to return to the Philippines or to maintain themselves adequately over the long period of waiting which ensued. It was an extremely critical situation for an immigrant group not yet long enough established to have its own well-organized philanthropic systems; a situation which would be expected, ordinarily, to resolve itself and relieve its tension through outbreaks in crime. There were no such outbreaks. The Filipino group went on as before, patiently striving and waiting. Investigation showed that the Filipinos who were still working had quietly and individually shouldered the entire problem, and each worker who was able was supporting from one to six compatriots, sometimes relatives, but frequently merely fellow townsmen or members of his dialect group: sharing his house or his room, his food, and even his clothing with these less fortunate countrymen. This extensive and unprecedented application of the golden rule on the part of the Filipinos lifted an immense burden from the charity agencies, and finally engaged the interest and attention of American relief administrators.

That such a superbly unselfish attitude was not a sporadic development made to meet the depression crisis, but a true index of Filipino character, is evinced by C. C. Robinson's survey of Filipinos in Honolulu in 1935 in which he found the seasonal workers of the pineapple canneries being supported during off season time principally by their friends and relatives; and the same concrete altruism has been noted by the writer during his five years' observation of Filipinos in Hawaii.

The story of Filipinos in Hawaii has its sadder side—problems of family life, sex disproportion, maladjustment and misunderstanding—common to all immigrant groups and well nigh inevitable in their process of adaptation to the life of the new country. But the vast majority of Filipinos, in their economic posts, in their social life, and above all in their spiritual contribution, have proven themselves truly *Kapuripuri* (highly creditable) both to the land of their birth, which is justly proud of them, and to the land of their choice, Hawaii, which is beginning to recognize their worth.

Some Sources of Philippine Culture*

By ALBERT W. HERRE
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IT IS MY PURPOSE to trace in some degree the origin of the Philippine people and to indicate some of the various factors that have contributed to the development of their culture up to the time that Spain secured control, to emphasize the great contribution made by Spain during the nearly 400 years of her domination, and to note the changes begun by my own country, changes which are now increasing at a tremendously accelerated speed. This brings us to the threshold of the new era just beginning, an era of many and difficult problems. For their solution we may be helped by a lesson from the life of Rizal, a lesson impressed upon me some years ago as I traveled in his footsteps.

As we are not prophets and cannot read the future, we shall not attempt to indicate events in the years to come, but it is in order to state our hopes and fears. We must try to plan wisely for a sound, sturdy, and beautiful governmental edifice that can safely resist all the political or military *baguios* that may come tearing out of the mists that surround our beloved isles on all sides, whether from the east or west, the south or north.

Written history of the Philippines goes back only a few centuries, although Japanese, Chinese, and Javanese chronicles add to the record fragments for at least a thousand years. Within the past decade or so there have been unearthed extensive archeological remains which enable us to form a picture of the Filipinos living some 5,000 years ago. It is now possible to reconstruct Philippine life of long ago and trace the way in which the Filipinos of today are literally "the heirs of all the ages."

The first people to reach the Philippines were those strange dwarfs we call Negritos or Aetas. These tiny people probably arrived some 30,000 years ago, at a time when the Philippines were connected with Borneo by a land bridge, over which they came. Slowly they spread over the Philippines until they reached the north coast of Luzon. The only way in which they have affected development is by the addition of their blood in some regions.

Ages went by, and from the south and southwest came sailing canoes, perhaps 10,000 years ago. These *barangays* were loaded with brown men, their wives, children, and scant possessions. They were men of the stone age, and for more thousands of years their tools were of stone. Starting from Sumatra they reached Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, and went far beyond, eastward. From Borneo they came by way of the Sulu Archipelago to Mindanao or by Balabac and Palawan, through the Visays, to Luzon. As wave after wave swept northward some reached Formosa and even the southern islands of Japan.

They brought with them rice, bananas, coconuts, and other food plants. Some of them knew how to make rude clay pottery. They were canoe people and fishermen and settled on the coasts or along rivers and lakes. They either bought land from the Negritos or drove them out. Sometimes the Negritos were too strong and the brown men had to move. At first the newcomers raised upland rice and carried on *caiñgan* farming much as the Manobos of Mindanao or Ilongots of Nueva Vizcaya do today.

Five thousand years ago the hills of Novaliches, a few kilometers northeast of Manila, and the north coast of Laguna de Bay were settled by these men of the stone age. From an obsidian cliff on the north side of the lake they obtained their weapons and tools. West of the present town of Lipa in Batangas province was a similar settlement and its quarry. We know how these people lived, the size and style of houses they built, how they buried their dead, and many details of their daily life. Thou-

* An address to members of a Filipino society on Rizal Day, 1935, in California.

Most belligerent of all the bovine tribe, the water-buffalo or carabao can best a tiger in fair fight and has taught the big game hunter to watch his step. Despite his sour temper this beast has been domesticated and serves well where ordinary cattle, horses and mules are useless. In the Philippines his place is being taken by the tractor capable of more work and better in a day than he can do in a year.

sands of artifacts have been recovered and are now in Manila.

From these we know that they derived their primary culture from India, Mother of Nations. From the Novaliches burial urns are obtained green glass bangles exactly like those figured in the reports of the Indian Archaeological Survey, and made at least 5,000 years ago. There is other glass jewelry, and beads, stone jewelry, ear plugs, and ornaments of many kinds. Even in those far-off days there was an interchange of commodities from tribe to tribe and island to island, so that eventually the glass bangles of India reached Luzon. Somehow, too, in those dim and distant ages the art of writing was also brought from India, an art that was known to most Philippine tribes until it was wantonly destroyed for the most part by the Spanish priests. Now the ancient writing survives only among the pagan Mangyans of Mindoro and Bataks of Palawan.

More centuries passed and fresh waves of migrants entered. As time went on the Negritos were gradually pushed into the remote mountains, except in a few places where they were able to hold their own. The original caiñgan dwellers were pushed back too, destroying the forests as they moved gradually further inland. The later arrivals brought with them a higher culture, associated with the cultivation of lowland rice. Carabao and chickens, the mango and other food plants, and timber bamboo came with the newcomers. Centuries rolled by and the best places along sea shore and lakes were taken. Some tribes moved into the hills, partly to escape stronger tribes and pirate raids, and partly to get away from the malaria of the river valleys. The Igorrotes were such people. The Ifugao moved into the mountains at least 2,000 years ago and there developed a marvelous system of rice terraces to grow lowland rice in the high mountains.

Two or three thousand years ago another people began to come in as visitors. They were far advanced in civilization compared to the wild pioneers of the Philippines. They were Chinese traders and pirates, looking for forest products and the wealth of the seas. No one knows really when they began coming, but a piece of the oldest money in the world, Chinese hatchet money used 3,000 years ago, has been found in the Philippines. A few years ago three Chinese stone axes, one of jade, were dredged from the bed of the Mariquina river, at Pasig. It has been an incredibly long time since the Chinese used stone axes, yet there they are, survivors of some Chinese junk lost in a storm or destroyed in battle. Such evidence is enough to show us that Chinese were in the Islands at least 2,000 years ago. For the first thousand years their visits were comparatively unimportant, as both natives and Chinese feared each other. Chinese products were left on the beach for the natives to examine. If satisfied they left their own products and took away the Chinese goods. Then the Chinese returned and secured the forest products.

Eventually both sides gained confidence. Some Chinese remained here and there. They brought new and unheard of things—iron and glazed pottery—porcelain—huge wonderful and beautiful jars—lovely beads—silk—delicate cloth. They may have been the ones who taught the people of Luzon to smelt iron. *Quien sabe?*

This was interrupted about a thousand years ago when a great Malay empire arose in Sumatra and began to explore and conquer all Malay regions. This empire nominally held the Philippines for about 150 years, but it never exerted much influence upon Philippine culture.

Then the Javanese became dominant in Malaya, finally culminating in the great Madjapahit empire. The rulers of this powerful state were of Hindu blood, who brought an advanced civilization to the Malays. Brunei, Borneo, became a great colony and distributing center of Javanese culture among the remote islands north and east. The Philippines became a dependency of Brunei. The Javanese obtained gold in the Agusan Valley of Mindanao, and mined in Masbate and southern Mindoro; the last seems to have been their Philippine headquarters. Their cultural influence was very strong in the Visayas. To this day bolo handles in some parts of Negros and Panay are carved

after the pattern brought in by the Javanese.

The Javanese hold on the Philippines lasted for several hundred years, but with the downfall of the Madjapahit empire a great Chinese general conquered the Philippine lowlands, Java itself, and even far off Ceylon. Philippine kings and princes were taken to China as hostages and there was a tremendous increase in Chinese influence and the introduction of Chinese civilization throughout the Philippines. Much of the everyday life of Christian Luzon has been transplanted bodily from China, then modified and often improved by Tagalogs or Ilokanos. Chinese blood has been added to Malay blood all over the islands—Rizal had Chinese blood and a large percent of all Filipinos have some Chinese blood, many a great deal.

With the death of this general the overseas Chinese empire fell apart and Mohammedan traders and missionaries became dominant in Java and Borneo. From Brunei and Johore they converted the people of the Sulu Islands and much of Mindanao. Later they established themselves in Luzon, with headquarters at Manila, which was ruled by a Mohammedan rajah from Brunei. With the Mohammedans came in Arabic influences which permeated a large part of the Philippines and are still strong in Mindanao and Sulu. Another century, and all the lowland dwellers in the Philippines would have been Mohammedans. But before Mohammedan missionaries could solidify their influence in Luzon and the Visayas, the Spanish came.

Here we may summarize the cultural influences thus far. The Filipinos by 1500 had developed a culture of their own, out of elements derived mainly from India, China, and Java, welded into their own primitive culture. We may get an idea of what that primitive culture was like by studying with sympathy some of the forest dwellers of Luzon and Mindanao. Other tribes show the stages by which it was enriched, till we reach some of the Mohammedans who are still living in the feudalistic stage of society.

These so-called primitive and backward people, illiterate as they are, have many admirable qualities which I hate to see the Filipinos rapidly losing. The wood-carvers of Ifugao, of Paete, of Lanao, the canoe-builders of Tawi Tawi, and the brass workers of Mindanao and Sulu, were artists. So, too, were the *piña* weavers of Panay, the Bagobo women with their lovely woven designs, and the girls of Sulu with their beautiful mats and cloths. The humble Visayan *tao* who carves his own bolo handle and scabbard is an artist expressing his own individuality and not aping some other person. When you young people return to your native land see to it that you do all in your power to retain the artistic heritage developed by the common people from Hindu, Chinese, Javanese, and Arabic sources and woven into something distinctly Philippine. See that this precious skill and linkage of hand and eye and ear does not die out but is expressed in music and song, in dance and drama, in painting and sculpture, in gold, silver, brass, and wrought iron, and in many handcrafts.

Such were the main sources, but there were many minor influences at work through the centuries. More than three hundred years before Christ, Alexander the Great went north from India over the great Hindu Kush mountains into what is now Turkestan, a remote region even today. There he set up a government, had coins made bearing his likeness, and passed on to die soon after. There would seem no possible connection between the Philippines and this remote inland country, separated by one of the highest mountain ranges in the world from the sea, more than 1500 miles away. Some years ago a German was building a house on the banks of the Pasig a little way out of Manila. In digging the foundation an earthen pot was discovered and found to be full of silver coins from that far-off country in the heart of Asia. By what strange ways had they been brought over those thousands of miles so long ago, and whence did the man come who buried them by the banks of the Pasig?

From the eleventh century for 400 years a fleet of Japanese ships sailed every year with the northeast monsoon past the Philippines to the Moluccas or

Spice Islands. There they traded their merchandise for pepper, cloves, nutmegs, pearls and pearl shell, and sailed home with the southwest monsoon. Their route was along the wild and inhospitable east coast, so that they had little contact with the people of Mindanao, Samar, or Luzon unless they were wrecked. But in the course of time other Japanese traders and adventurers visited many parts of the Philippines, especially the Cagayan valley. When the Spanish arrived at Manila they found four Japanese merchants, along with some from Siam, Java, India, and of course many Chinese. Fifty years later when the Spanish reached Aparri they found some 500 Japanese junks in the Cagayan river. Why were they there? Every year the Chinese junks came to the Ilokano coast to get cotton, bringing with them iron, brass, silk, crockery, and poreclain. The lovely Ming jars and porcelain beads were greatly prized, especially by the head hunters of the high mountains, who never came into direct contact with the Chinese. The Igorrotes purchased most of the output of the fine jars during the Ming dynasty. After a century or two the Japanese discovered these Ming jars in the "Southern Islands." Wealthy noblemen began to send ships to those far-off islands to buy the jars, so that the finest collections of lovely priceless Ming jars are in Japan. Then Japanese experts wrote books telling all about the jars and how they got them from the Savages of the Southern Islands, but those same experts had no idea who produced the jars. For a long time Japanese influence was very strong in parts of northern Luzon, and the effects of the mixture with Japanese blood can be seen in some places to this day.

Such incidents as have been related, and numerous others, are straws that indicate many cultures were wafted to the Philippines from many lands.

Then came the Spanish, although Portuguese seamen and gunners were in the Islands years before Magellan. The Spanish gained control of the lowlands in Luzon and the Visayas with relative ease, but never ruled Sulu, Lanao, or Cotabato. The debt of the Filipinos to the Spanish is very great, for the Castilians came not to exploit the people as slaves on plantations or in mines. Primarily the government was in the hands of the church, and the chief mission of the friars was to convert people to Christianity and give them a higher standard of life. In the main they accomplished these purposes and made an excellent job of it. It is true that there were some weaklings and scoundrels among the military and civilian Spanish, and even among the friars during the nearly 400 years, but nearly all the friars were men who lived for humanity and not for themselves. One has but to read some of the old chronicles or to know men like the late Padre Sanchez or Padre Algué to realize it.

It was only in the vicinity of Manila, in Cavite and Laguna provinces, and in the Ilokano provinces that abuses by the friars were serious. Rizal's great novel applies only to the region about Manila. Elsewhere all was peaceful and the rule of the friars was benign and acceptable to the people, even in the lurid times of the insurrection in 1896.

In time the majority of the people of Luzon and the Visayas became christianized, the only non-Caucasian Christian people. The friars built churches, established schools, suppressed tribal warfare, and put down many harmful customs. Wild head hunting pagans, such as those of the Magat Valley, Nueva Vizcaya, became peaceful industrious citizens.

From the tropics of Mexico and the West Indies, the friars brought the wealth of new foods that the New World poured out so freely, and thus helped all the Islanders, even Mohammedans and pagans who never saw or heard of a friar.

Let us name here some of the more important foods brought by the friars and by the Aztec soldiers who formed the bulk of the Spanish troops in the Philippines. Just think what your beloved Islands would be without sweet potatoes or *kamotes,* cassava or *kamoting kahoy,* corn or *maize,* chocolate, papaya, pineapple or *piña, chicos, ates, guayabano,* squash or *kalabasa,* tomato, eggplant or *talong,* lima beans or *patani,* and then for flavor, red pepper or *sili.* For some of you it would not be home without one more thing from the New World, tobacco. Time will not

permit of noting the infusion of Aztec blood and culture in certain parts of Luzon.

A beginning was made by the authorities in building roads and bridges, and in certain provinces, as Albay, a good deal was done. But over most of the Islands transportation, public health, and education were very backward.

Then came my countrymen. Very soon the development of transportation, public health and sanitation, and pure water supply were undertaken, while schools were started at once. It is true that the curriculum was not at all suited to the needs of the people, but for the first time the children of the *cochero* and fisherman, the farm worker and town laborer could go to school just as freely as the children of the *illustrados*. Those early American school teachers also sowed the seeds of independence. Steady progress in improving sanitation, roads, and the machinery of government was made until the advent of Harrison, when there was a great slump until Harrison left.

The nearly 16 years intervening have witnessed a marvelous change. General Wood revived public interest in transportation and sanitation, and the work has been continued and expanded since his death by Filipino brains and energy until many regions are now literally transformed within the past few years. No one can realize how much the Filipinos have advanced under American guidance until he visits the rest of Malaya, where the Europeans in control have not opened the gates of education freely to all children. The contrast is amazing.

Remote parts of the large islands are no longer cut off from the world. Excellent roads, swarming with motor buses, connect them with Manila or the nearest sea port. Improved water supplies and modern sanitation have cut the death rate until it now compares favorably with that of European countries.

Every time I revisit some place I have not seen for two or three years I am amazed at the enormous changes I find. The people as a whole are healthier, better fed and better housed, and far better educated. They travel more and know more about other parts of the islands than in the days when they never went more than a few kilometers from their native *barrio*. Due to the influx of cheap Japanese merchandise, thousands are beginning to wear shoes. Let me say to you young men that if one of you finds a way to put shoes on the feet of the common people he will be a greater benefactor than all the *politicos* and doctors in his home province.

My Filipino friends, you are to be congratulated upon belonging to a race that has shown such an aptitude for learning and assimilating the problems of public welfare and government. There is no question in the mind of any competent person but what the Filipinos are just as able to carry on as the people of other countries.

This ability should not, however, blind us to the fact that now is a dangerous time for the birth of a nation. Economic conditions throughout the world are in a state of wild disorder, as we are all too painfully aware. In addition, and perhaps as a result, militarism has gone mad in several countries. Dictators in Europe and the military of some countries have no restraining influences at home. It behooves all others therefore, and particularly the Filipinos, to act with great prudence.

The Philippines produce mainly raw materials which must be sold to other countries; only a small part of the sugar, copra, and *abaca* can be consumed at home. Perhaps the most difficult problem before President Quezon is to find adequate markets and make proper trading arrangements.

For a great many centuries the Chinese have carried on nearly all business in the Philippines and in every Malay island and country. In the past five years this has been greatly altered, but not in the way I like. Japanese *tiendas* are rapidly replacing Chinese, and in Cebu and Iloilo are whole blocks of nothing but Japanese stores. They are fulfilling a useful and necessary function, but for more than 15 years I have been telling the Filipinos they themselves should carry on the business activities of their own country. By all means sell to the Japanese and buy their merchandise as long as it is cheap and good. But do not allow the Japanese or any other people to control the eco-

nomic life of your country. I am an internationalist, but I do not believe it is a good thing when any group of aliens has a stranglehold on business or too great a vested interest affecting the welfare of a whole nation. The Filipinos should themselves develop the business life of the islands or they may find themselves bound hand and foot by some more enterprising people.

Just now many are trying to peer into the future and much anxiety is felt over military security. In these days we are only too well aware that war is carried on without warning, and treaties are only made to be ignored or broken. We can only hope that the Filipino leaders may make arrangements with the powers that will ensure peace and safety to the Islands.

If the worst comes, remember that the Filipino tao is among the world's bravest men. If you and he are willing to endure privation and hardship, and to return to the humble ways of your forefathers who fled to the mountains to escape oppression, I believe no conqueror can take the Islands except at such a cost of men, treasure, and time as to make it prohibitive. If necessary, I am sure Filipinos can go back to trousers, *camisa*, and *salakot*, and the art of getting a living from the forest with a *bolo*.

Some years ago it was my pleasure and privilege to visit the old town of Dapitan, on the northwest coast of Mindanao, where Rizal was exiled. There I got a better idea of the man than I could have ever gained otherwise and also saw clearly a great and valuable lesson that all Filipinos should take to heart out of Rizal's life at this isolated hamlet. This scholar and gentleman, this student and skilled physician was set down at the edge of the wilderness with almost no resources outside his own trained intellect. Some would have moped and lamented their sad lot. But Rizal immediately set to work with the materials at hand to build a new life that would engage his intellect and give an outlet for his energies. He began to heal the sick and to show the people better ways of living. He opened a school and taught the children. He laid out a park. In the plaza he made his celebrated map of Mindanao, which is still shown with pride. He went to the beach and met the fishermen as they brought in their catch. He drew the different kinds of fishes and wrote down what the fishermen knew about them. It was my privilege a few years ago to append the scientific names to Rizal's drawings of fishes.

Like Rizal, we of today must take hold of the materials at hand, no matter how poor and weak, broken or refractory. Those things must make no difference—start the work of building for the present and the future without waiting for the world to bring us the best opportunities and finest material. It is astonishing what patience and constant application and hard work will do with the most difficult and unpromising materials. I could give you many personal illustrations of the difficulties I have seen Filipinos overcome, from those surmounted by my young friend of many years, Pablo Bravo, to those met and conquered by high government Filipino officials.

No matter how dark and inscrutable the future course of the Filipino nation may seem at present, I am optimistic enough and have faith enough in the character and strength of the Philippine people to believe that they will find a way to maintain their integrity as a nation, in spite of any difficulties that may arise in the future.

When the Spanish came to Cebu the Islands did not contain more than a million and a half people. Increase was relatively slow until the introduction of modern sanitation and health measures. Since that time the increase in population has been very rapid. It is now about 13 millions. I am confident that many of you will live to see the Philippines a proud and happy nation with twenty-five or thirty million people, leading a serene and prosperous existence and taking their full share in the affairs of the world.

Native Filipino Sports and Games

By MAZIMINO R. VELASCO

IN WRITING this article, I do not pose as an authority on the subject. I am a sport enthusiast and I write only in that capacity. I endeavor to describe some of the native Filipino games and pastimes as I have played them and observed them in the Philippine Islands.

In the world of sports and games, the Philippines is well represented. Filipino athletes always make a good showing in the events in which they participate despite the fact that they are naturally handicapped by small stature. A sport-loving people, they admire a herculean body, worship strength, power, speed, and agility. They glorify physical supremacy. The American administration brought many foreign games very much enjoyed by the people but their influence does not deaden the love of native games. This is especially true in the provinces.

Boxing is the most popular game in the country at present. Although it is a general misconception among foreigners that this manly art of self defense was imported from America, the Filipinos hold the opinion that it is just a modified native boxing.

Long before the use of gloves, the Filipinos had their own way of boxing known in the Ilocos provinces as *kamaro*. This native boxing requires speed, cleverness, sportsmanship, a fighting heart, and everything that makes the champion of the ring today. It is still a favorite recreation from the age of six to manhood.

To play *kamaro,* two teams with an equal number of men are required. Each team has a captain who is always the cleverest. When the referee calls for the game, a man from one team engages the corresponding man of the opposing team. The fighting is all done with open hands. To win is to slap the face of the adversary first. The first man to be slapped is counted out. The contest goes on until the last man of one team is beaten. Every fight is between two men only.

Many people think, after witnessing a few clever Filipino leather pushers in the ring, that Filipinos are born boxers. It may be inborn but *kamaro* is greatly responsible for some of the best Pinoy pugilists. Playing *kamaro* from the age of six to manhood is a real background and a preparation for anyone choosing boxing as a career. In Hawaii, most of the leading boxers are Filipinos. In almost every boxing card ninety per cent of the fans are Filipinos.

Gab-bo, the fierce type of native Filipino wrestling that, to use American slang, would seem to permit little breath for "gab" but bring forth many an explosive "boh!" Bill Garcia, left, and Tony Cabaluna staged this demonstration. — Star-Bulletin photo.

Escrima (Filipino fencing) is another major native game brought to Hawaii by the Filipinos. On the Hawaiian plantations, laborers engage in this game for recreation only. Escrima is different from Japanese fencing and the Hawaiian *kakalaau*. A combatant holds a long stick or a *bolo* (long knife) with one hand and a short stick or a dagger with the other. However, contestants have the choice of arms. In tournaments, exhibitions or practice, the *scrimador* (fencer) does not use armor, pad or protector. He depends on agility and keenness of eye. For this reason many are hurt seriously during the encounter. Sometimes blood flows profusely from cuts and wounds, bones are even fractured or joints dislocated. But it is all in the game and they always display sportsmanship.

In Hawaii there has been but one fencing tournament held, last year at the Civic Auditorium. Some of the best *escrimadores* from the different plantations participated. Thousands of Filipinos attended.

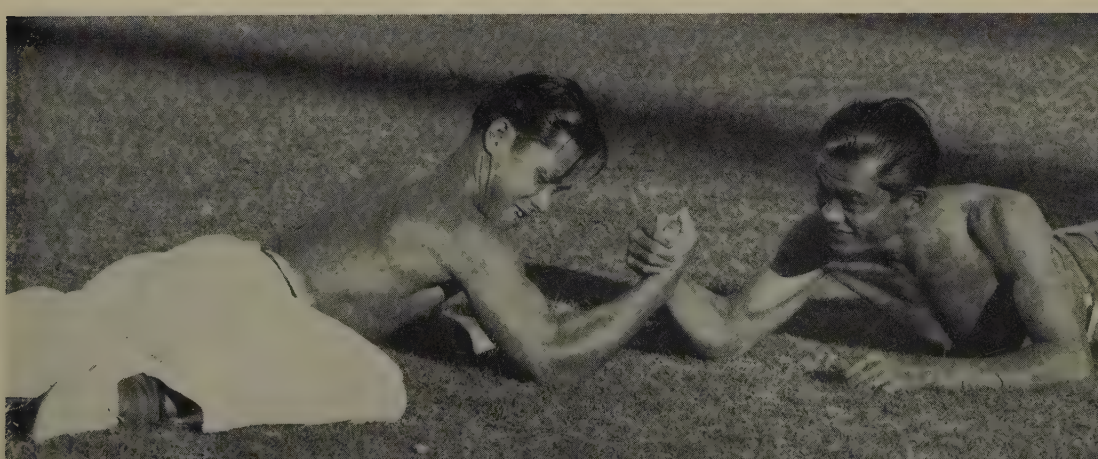
Gab-bo (Filipino wrestling) is very similar to that of the Koreans. There are two methods. In one a contestant grasps the waist of his adversary with both hands. A strong man can win by drawing the body of his opponent close to his, squeezing the waistline as tightly as he can. If the pressure is sufficient, pains in the back cause the weaker man to surrender to avoid further suffering. The other and more frequent way is to force the opponent's back to the ground. Like any other type of wrestling, gab-bo requires assorted tricks and strength.

Sang-gol (hand wrestling) is very similar to the Hawaiian *uma*. But instead of kneeling, the contestants lie flat on their abdomens, clasp their right hands and place their elbows on the floor. At the signal, each tries to down his opponent's hand to the floor. If either succeeds, he is declared the victor but if he does it by moving his elbow from its position he loses by a foul. To insure stability and easy judgment, a small coin is placed under the elbow. This is ordinarily done when there is a prize at stake.

Torsi (finger wrestling) is also very popular among Filipinos. It is done entirely the same as sang-gol except that instead of clasping hands, the middle fingers of the right hands are hooked to each other.

Sipa (foot volley ball): Afternoons, at the plaza, you can see young people standing in a circle, kicking a ball-like thing into the air. They are playing sipa. The game is named for the ball, made of split rattan woven in sphere shape (see illustration, p. 48) about four inches in diameter with six or eight pentagonal holes evenly on its surface. Its weight is just enough to resist being blown by a moderate wind. It is made hollow so that it bounces when kicked or when it hits any hard surface.

The rule of playing is to kick the ball back and forth without letting it touch the ground, although a bounce is allowed sometimes. Every kick is a point. When the sipa touches the ground the scorer stops recording. There is no contest involved in this game. The aim of the players is to make as many points as possible with one *vivo* (start). Six



Filipino hand-wrestling resembles somewhat the ancient Hawaiian type, trick being to down an opponent's hand without lifting the elbow. Demonstration by Edward Perla, left, and Frisco Macario.—Star-Bulletin photo.

Sipa game; Edward Perla has just kicked the ball with heel of right foot. Other players, left to right: Max Velasco; Tony Cabaluna; Frank Domingo; Bill Garcia; Frisco Macario. Game staged in Kapiolani Park, Honolulu. Right, the author holding sipa ball.—Star-Bulletin photos.

or eight play to best advantage although two to sixteen can play satisfactorily. In regular play the number of participants is always even. To start the game, one of the players throws (vivo) the sipa to his partner who tries to kick it back. From this time on, only the feet are allowed to touch the sipa (see illustration above). A good partner usually kicks the sipa back and forth fifty or more times before it goes to another man in the circle. But whoever kicks the ball, it is still a part of the vivo and is therefore a point.

In exhibitions or tournaments two teams are required. Sipa is then played like volley ball. Each player has to kick the sipa over the net. If the opponent fails to kick back over the net, the point is against his team. Two or three men usually compose a team.

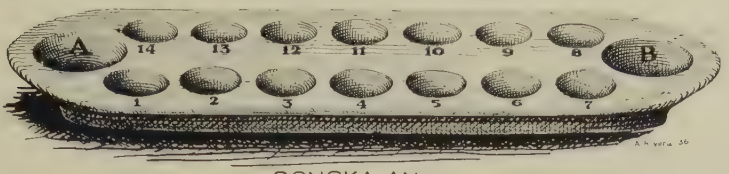
Sipa is an old game of the Filipinos and requires good teamwork. To make a high score it is necessary that the feet of each player be educated. When the sipa comes to you from different angles, you must kick the ball from different but corresponding positions. There are many fancy ways of kicking the ball. At Aala Park, Honolulu, some Filipinos play quite regularly. Sipa is also played on the different plantations of the Territory by the Filipino laborers.

Two years ago the world went crazy over a Filipino native pastime, the *yoyo*. The word yoyo means going back and forth. The game is simple, but there are many complicated ways of playing it which require skill and constant practice.

Another Filipino favorite pastime which I know positively would make a hit like yoyo if introduced to other nationalities is *songka*. Its place among the Filipinos is like bridge among the white people. Songka requires tricks and mathematical calculation. The materials are stones or marbles and a wooden "board," called the *songka-an* (see opposite page).

Two players sit at opposite ends of the songka-an. It has sixteen bowl-shaped holes, fourteen small, and two large known as the *pacasa* or storage. "A" is the *pasca* for one player and "B" for the other. To win, you must put all the stones into your pacasa, playing within the rules of the game.

Before playing, all fourteen smaller holes contain seven stones each, or 49 stones for each player. At a signal, both players take the contents of any one hole on their respective sides, drop



SONGKA-AN

Variants of the checker or chess type of game are found in many lands and are of prehistoric origin.

them one by one, moving around clockwise, into each of the following holes except the pacasa of the adversary. For example, the player at "B" starts at hole 7, the last stone goes to A. In every case where the last stone goes into the pacasa, you can start again with another hole.

And so the play goes on, round after round. It takes many rounds to reach a decision. I shall not attempt to describe the game in detail because the task would require many pages to make it fully understood.

Fiesta sports: During town fiestas, the most popular games are horse racing, *Juego de Anillo,* and climbing the greased pole. Races usually are run straightaway along the street. A big crowd lines up near the goal. To make the event colorful, all participants, horses and men, are mantled and decorated with bright colors. Prizes are awarded for the different events.

Following the race comes *juego de Anillo,* considered the most colorful native equestrian game, usually with fifty or more participants. It calls for expert horsemanship and trained horses. Risky physically to riders and spectators, it is very much enjoyed by the crowd. The queen of the day presides. Royally attired, she sits with her escort and attendants on the beautifully decorated *palco* (stage), in front of which are two bamboo posts wrapped with colored papers and supporting a cross-bar to which rings with ribbons are attached side by side. Each ring represents a prize. To win a prize, you have to poke through the ring a pointed stick held with one hand while riding full speed from a distance of not less than fifty paces. Danger comes when the horse approaches the bar. At this time the crowd yells and shouts. If the rider succeeds in spearing one of the rings, the band plays to applaud him. With a bedlam of roar and music, the horse is sometimes frightened, runs wild, and often the rider is thrown or one of the spectators is run over by the horse.

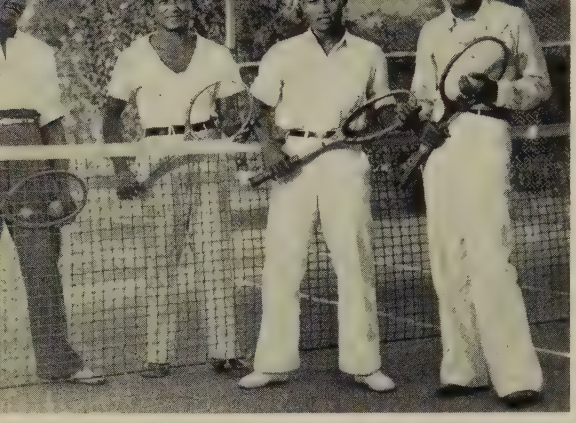
Winners are recipients of praises and congratulations from the crowd. After the last ring is snatched from the bar all winners assemble before the queen who distributes the prizes. This is the climax. Everybody yells and claps while the band fills the air with music.

The crowd now moves to the center of the plaza where two or three bamboo poles stand. Each bamboo is smoothly scraped, about ten meters long, the surface covered with grease or oil to make it very slippery. At the top is tied a small bag containing prize money. The idea is to climb to the top of the pole. You may be allowed to carry a bag of ashes with you which you can use to rub off the grease. The feat requires endurance.

The fun starts when a fellow who tries his best comes down exhausted before reaching the middle. But the real thrill is when the man almost reaches the top, stretches his arm for the bag, slides down and misses it only by inches. He may do the same thing two or three times before he succeeds. When he succeeds, he is cheered as a hero. He comes down a richer man, but black as a chimney sweep.

Kite flying season comes in October and November when *panagani* (harvesting rice) is at its prime, and the weather calm and fair. While the people are busy harvesting rice with their *rakem,* a native implement, kites of different makes, sizes and shapes crowd the sky overhead. It is conceded by many that when kites are seen while working out in the field, the heat of the sun is less felt.

A Filipino kite is made of bamboo and rice paper. It is flown with a long *lubid* (string) relatively proportionate



Their grandfathers might have thought this not much of a game, but the youngsters enjoy it immensely. Players, left to right: Frisco Macario; Frank Domingo; Edward Perla and Max Velasco.—Star-Bulletin photo.

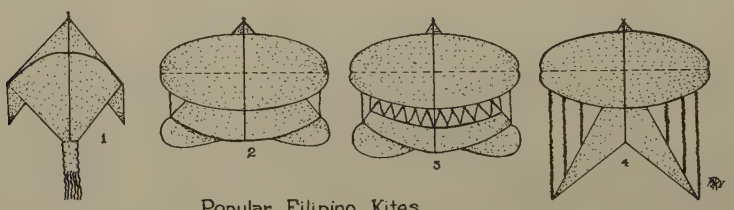
to the size of the kite which is decorated with colored papers in different patterns pasted on the kite or wrapped around a string called *barandillas*. The most popular types of kites are *sinan-binsang, sinan-gola, kadrena, sinan-kuppit,* and *sinan-git-git* (see illustration). Ordinarily, kites are sailed by the people for recreation but frequently *pinnatalao* (contests) are held. Prizes are given but betting is more prevalent. The contest is held in an entirely different way than in other countries. There are three important factors that help a contestant to win—a good kite, a master kite flier, and a string coated with glue and bits of broken glass. Through certain manipulations of the string, the contestant can direct his kite upward, downward or sidewise. During the contest, only two kites are flown. The idea is to cut the string of an opponent's kite. The loser usually loses money, kite, and a long lubid. If he wants to recover his kite, he and his friends run after it, covering many miles.

Story telling is also a famous pastime of the Filipinos. Bedtime stories deal with adventurous princes, brave kings, and romantic princesses. Adventure stories are favorites. Young people sometimes dream about them, and in their dreams play the roles of the heroes. The influence of these stories is very strong. They instill adventurous spirit, one of the main reasons why Filipinos are found in almost all corners of the world.

Tadi (cock-fighting) is one of the national native recreations, enjoyed very much by the older generation. It doesn't require physical or mental energy on the part of the player because fighting is all done by the rooster. Two roosters fight in every bout, each spurred on one leg with a sharp pointed knife called tadi. At a signal, the two are loosed and each goes in to fight, to win, and to kill.

There is an appointed referee for every bout. Sometimes the referee's decision is booed by the fans who compromise themselves by high betting. This recreation is entirely a gambling game. It doesn't benefit the people morally, mentally or physically, drives some people to poverty, causes hatred among the gamblers and shouldn't be encouraged. Even in Hawaii the Filipinos indulge in this game.

There are many minor native games in the Philippines. Some of them are *San Pedro* (hop-scotch); *lipay* (marbles); *tangga* (pitch coin); *sabbara* (jack-stones), and *salliona,* similar to ring marbles but played with coins.



Popular Filipino Kites

Types of Filipino kites used in contests, usually with abrasive strings to cut an opponent's kite adrift: (1) Sinan-kuppit, (2) Sinan-gola, (3) Sinan-binsang, (4) Sinan-git-git.

Up the Sigatoka River

To most people Fiji is only a name in the geographies; to some just another South Sea Island but its scenic grandeur and rich economic possibilities are known to only a few.

By H. S. F.
in the Fiji Times and Herald

IF MORE PEOPLE knew of the beauties of the upper reaches of our rivers, it is reasonable to think that they would take advantage of their vacations exploring their treasures. The writer and a friend have just returned from a leisurely trip up the Sigatoka valley and have had a soul-satisfying time.

The motor drive from Vunasalu to the village of Raiwaqua gave us a good start, and saved a tedious ride, escaping the environs of the all-pervading cane. At Raiwaqua we mounted our trusty steeds, and were soon passing through the freeholds of Lokia, below the village of Mavua. Lokia gave us the first glimpse of the far-stretching maize cultivation that is the predominant crop thence onward.

Leaving Mavua we passed through the gigantic freeholds of Bilalevu and Bitu, which at one time were huge Chinese banana plantations, and where it is popularly supposed the insidious Sigatoka banana disease had its inception. These lands have a forlorn appearance, with but a fringe under cultivation, and the rest seemingly abandoned to the various noxious weeds that so quickly spring up on vacant lands. What a difference there would be if the C. S. R. Company, Ltd., would but extend their operations up this fertile valley. I'll wager that not an acre would be idle.

Leaving there we crossed several bushy gullies, where we quenched our thirst from icy-cold water flowing from the adjacent hills, until after crossing the grassy flats of Vunirewa, where a part of J. P. Bayly & Company's herds disported themselves, we arrived at the pretty town of Tubairata. Here at our courteous request native boys climbed some coconut palms and threw us down some drinking *bu*. Talk about iced beer, it is not in it with *bu* when you are riding on a hot day.

Leaving there we rode around high bluffs from which good views were obtained of Nabaka and Deubalevu leaseholds on the opposite side of the river, which were dotted all over with Bayly & Company's magnificent animals.

A little farther on the astonishing qualimare cliffs burst on our vision; limestone rising in a sheer precipice many hundreds of feet in the air. The road wound round its base, and as we threaded our way between the huge boulders that lay strewn about, just as they had fallen from the cliff face, we had a rather crawly feeling that perhaps Old Man Coincidence had another portion detached and poised for this especially fated time. Looking back at the face of the cliff after we had emerged from the danger zone, the Fijian boy pointed out two rocky spurs standing right on the apex of the precipice, that had the appearance of the opened beak of some gigantic bird. He said that in olden times people from nearby villages had on occasions seen the rocks lean over until their tips touched each other, and whenever that had occurred the reigning chief had been sure to die the same night. On asking whether the same thing had been seen prior to the late Ratu Peceli Derederenilagi's death, they said no, that perhaps now the *Lotu* had come these warnings were not necessary.

The writer recalls the time when the late Peceli's father died. I was stopping at Koronisagana at the time, and had often seen the little withered old man, who never emerged from the *bure*, and who was said to be incredibly old. One day Peceli said to me "The Old Man says that he will die tonight, as a portion of the wall of the old fighting village on the top of the cliffs has fallen down." I smiled skeptically, but was surprised next morning to hear that he had passed away during the night. Having nothing much to do, I invited Peceli

to climb to the village to see the state of the wall. I was astounded when we arrived to see a large portion of the wall freshly thrown down. "There are more things in earth and heaven, etc."

Spurring our horses we sped along, passing the village of Toga embedded among its mango trees and quickly reached Koronisagana, the halfway house to Tuatuocoko, which is a very pretty town lying at the foot of another huge limestone cliff. Here we had lunch, under the tree on the rara with a bevy of young girls in attendance who brought us ripe bananas and pawpaws, and freshly brewed tea. As we ate we made arrangements for guides to take us into the caves, for which Koronisagana is justly famed.

Several young fairies led the way to the far end of the village and a little distance up a side creek to the entrance of the caves. They led us into a pool that came to our middle, and coming to the entrance we had to stoop until all but our heads were immersed and follow them into a small black causeway. After a few paces we were able to straighten up and use our flashlights, when we found ourselves in an immense cavern, the roof of which failed to materialize to our stabbing flashlight, but whose grotesquely carven walls were thus revealed. Huge stalactites reflected the light from their glistening columns, darkened momentarily here and there by the wheeling bats which flickered in thousands across the light of our torch. In the middle distance was a throne, complete with canopy, and jewelled with the splendor of the Indies. Cavern after cavern was explored following the thread of water that led on and on, floored with the guano that had been deposited through countless ages. It would pay to have the caves thoroughly explored, to search for traces of the aboriginals who may have peopled the islands before the advent of the Fijians.

Leaving Koronisagana we passed through Sautabu and Vunigoro, in the latter village seeing Fijian lads shelling maize which they had grown from seed supplied by the experimental farm. It was a very good sample, the cobs being from 12 to 14 inches long and well dried. We saw on our journey much evidence of the activities of the experimental farm in the form of well-kept Fijian agricultural plots, growing maize, cotton and tobacco. It is well that they have this encouragement, for otherwise with bananas a back number they would be entirely destitute. Only one thing is now lacking and that is

Charmed with this brown grass hut in its emerald setting the photographer's main idea was a still-life study, but curiosity overcame the youngsters who took keen interest in the proceedings, made haste to dress for the occasion.

some form of controlled marketing, for they do not get the full benefit from their labor under the present haphazard method of itinerant buying and selling. All power to the department which is trying to instil the habits of methodical agriculture; they will have many setbacks but their work must in the long run be productive of good.

Leaving Vunigoro we cantered across Vunigoro flats, where we came in further contact with Bayly and Company's herds. The bila lands of Lolonitoto fronting it near the river had a magnificent growth of para, which must make ideal topping paddocks. Cattle were standing belly-deep in the river under the shady trees. Past the flat the track appeared to be glued to the face of bluffs overhanging the river for about 200 yards. The horses gingerly picked their way, as one false step meant hurtling into the water below. Thence over a plateau of brick-red soil, on the farther verge of which we got an excellent view of the famous Bemana plains, which cover an immense area. I was astonished to see in the middle foreground a sizeable village of European houses and buildings, and in their midst the concrete wall of what will be a most charming church building when completed. On a former trip, 12 years ago, there had not been the vestige of a building. This is the center of the Catholic Church's activities in Colo West.

On the refectory veranda Father Destable invited us to afternoon tea, which was most acceptable after the heat of the day, and we had a good view of the girls' and boys' dormitories where the children were all busily engaged; the boys under Mr. Phillips, and the girls under Sister Sabine.

Here we left the road and followed the river, to escape series of high hills which would have meant a walking pace for some miles, and we wanted to reach our objective by daylight. The river was flanked by sandy *bilas* upon which we cantered easily for about six miles before we reached Kiasi. There we were able once more to regain the road where it debouched from the hills.

Riding along a plateau of some miles in extent we overlooked Duramoli, another of Bayly and Company's holdings, which has a beautiful avenue of mango trees along its center, forming the Government road, and also vast areas of flat land under cultivation by Indians, where maize, tobacco, cotton and rice relieved the eye by tracery of shaded greenery. Towering in the distance were the foothills and mountains in their rugged grandeur. In a little while we entered the avenue of mangoes leading to Tuatuacoko, and followed this for a couple of miles until we turned off for the river just short of the town, on the far banks of which our host, Ratu Simioni Durutolu, had his solitary *bure*.

We were received with decided manifestations of pleasure, and as soon as we had off-saddled we took the tired and weary horses and ourselves for a bath. The swimming pool is one of the kind that one dreams of when sitting on an office stool in hot and muggy weather. Fringed with clumps of bamboo which staved off the blistering rays of the sun, we plunged into water at least 20 feet deep with the clean gravelly bottom clearly to be seen through the limpid water. A rocky ledge ran out on one side, over which the water ran about two feet deep, and here we lay when we got tired of swimming, absorbing its vigor-restoring coolness. After an hour of this we sauntered to the *bure*, where freshly made tea awaited us, with (in such a short period) boiled fowl, yams, vudi and tapioca. As we sank back on the mats after the repast we each, I am sure, thought, "this is the life." Next day we spent resting, eating, and swimming. Oh, that swimming hole, it haunts me still!

Next day the chief gave us two girl guides to guide us over the range to Korolevu, and letters to the headman to give us another boy next day to bring us back over an alternative route. Away we went, and when we got to the first of the foothills we could see the crazy track we had to negotiate in the far distance, seemingly running up the face of a sheer precipice. This track saved many miles of travel, as the river made a wide detour and we were taking a short cut to meet it miles above. At last we started to climb in earnest, and what a climb! Up, and up, and up, and how the horses failed to turn somersaults

Fijian rivers add charm to these amazing islands where Nature has been lavish with gifts of scenic beauty. This boatload of somewhat sophisticated natives may be on business or pleasure bent, but if it's business you may be sure they are getting a lot of fun out of it nevertheless.

beats me. I felt as a fly must when crawling upside down on the ceiling.

At long last we reached the crest and found ourselves on a razor-back ridge, that I swear was not one yard wide, right on top of the world. It turned me giddy to look out over the vast expanse, with the almost perpendicular drop on either hand. I got off the horse rather hastily, and sat down and had a smoke, to let the view soak in. We could see the river winding below us, a silver streak amongst the bracken-and-reed-covered foothills, and the tremendous hills melting away on the far side of the valley. What impressed me most was that even here there were immense areas of flat arable land and, sad to relate, lying completely idle. It will be a great day when this river comes into its own, and the urgent plow turns its rich river loam into the riches of agriculture. I vision the day when the hills will resound to the hum of machinery treating the ores of its mineral wealth, its river flats dotted with the homes of contented peasantry, and the geometric lines of cultivation plots.

With these reflections in mind we started our downward and onward journey, I with a lengthened bridle rein on foot, leading the horse, for I frankly doubted my horse's ability to avoid sliding a few hundred feet at a time, and plunging with me into eternity, so steep it was. On spurs to our right and left we caught glimpses of old tracks that had been discarded, owing to landslides, leaving great gaps in them. At the bottom we found our guides who had taken a short cut, and they had about a dozen *bu* stripped and ready for drinking. These mountain girls were not the least flustered or hot after their tremendous uphill and downhill walk, and they put us completely to shame.

From there onward we went up and over spur after spur on the journey up the river, finding at the bottom of each spur a beautiful wooded gully with sparkling water dancing over the gravelly beds, in some of which we stripped and had a bathe.

Passing through the pretty town of Nukuloa, nestling amongst its greenery on a river bend, we reached in the late afternoon our looked-for goal of Kolo-levu. This town is girdled with a wall of river boulders breast high, to keep out the pigs, of which we saw many hundreds in the brush outside. With a breath of relief we off-saddled and surrendered our horses to a swarm of small boys who gleefully mounted them to take them for a swim. And I will give two guesses to tell what we did first. Well, we went for a swim, and a more magnificent hole I will bet it's hard to find. A mile-long white-water rapid empties its aerated waters into the pool, through which the current is running strongly, making a lave for sunburn and fatigue that has no equal.

After tea the unsophisticated boys and girls of this mountain fastness came in and regaled us with songs and jollity, until, seeing that our interest began to flag, they melted away and left us to the silence of the night and sleep.

Your Magazine's Quarter-Century Mark

By GEORGE MELLEN
Editorial Director, Pan-Pacific Union

JANUARY, 1911, saw the first issue of the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE, inaugurating a plan cherished by Alexander Hume Ford, founder, 1907, of the Pan-Pacific Union, to further development of the work through an official organ designed to promote acquaintance between Pacific peoples by periodical exchange of information concerning all countries bordering upon the Pacific Ocean.

For 25 years the magazine has appeared regularly, as a monthly to April, 1934, when general economic conditions prompted shortening sail temporarily by adopting a plan of quarterly issue. Steady increase in membership in the Pan-Pacific Union—1370 new members since August, 1935—and an apparent healthy upswing in universal economic conditions indicate the probability of return to the monthly schedule of publication before long. All members of the Pan-Pacific Union receive the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE as one of the privileges of membership.

All regions of the Pacific area have been represented in your magazine through articles, chiefly scientific, dealing with physical characteristics of the countries, their ethnology, anthropology, history, culture, progress, plans for the future and their international relations. Generous use has been made of photographs, drawings, maps and graphs for illustration.

During the past quarter-century your magazine has published some 4,000 major articles (exclusive of the present issue) all but 30 dealing with Pacific countries and their various political subdivisions. Space is not available in this issue for anything like a full list, yet the scope of your magazine is indicated by mention of the following geographical selections from the Index, each coupled with its number of major articles:

Hawaii, 1325 (including 95 on international conferences held in Honolulu, and other Pan-Pacific Union activities); Mainland U.S.A., chiefly Pacific Coast States of Washington, Oregon and California, 213; Alaska 29; Canada, chiefly British Columbia, 73; Mexico 28; Central America 9; Panama 15; Colombia 3; Peru 24.

Moving into the South Pacific—Australia 278; New Zealand 208; Tasmania 21; Tahiti 13; Marquesas 6; Fiji 40; Samoa 41; Solomons 14; Tonga 5; Papua 4 and 14 generally on South Sea Islands.

Westward to the Orient we note on China 229 articles; Japan 330; Korea 48; Manchuria 22; Mongolia 9; Netherlands East Indies 84; Indo-China 22; Formosa 11; Borneo 5; Macao 5; Malaya 29; Straits Settlements 5; Guam 4; Siam 39; Philippines 175; New Guinea 16; New Hebrides 10; Russia, chiefly Siberia, 41; and the Orient generally some 30 articles.

Articles on the Pacific area east of the Orient, mentioning numerous regions and their peoples, number about 300.

It seems obvious that this exchange of ideas and information throughout the Pacific area makes for better acquaintance of its peoples, mutual understanding, hence more friendly relations to which your Pan-Pacific Union is dedicated.

Your magazine is received, eagerly read, by leaders of thought and policy in every Pacific land. It goes regularly to all embassies, legations, consulates, all major public officials, associations, colleges, universities, libraries and through the various Pan-Pacific Clubs affiliated with the Pan-Pacific Union to nobody knows how many readers besides individual members of the Union far and wide.

That the Pan-Pacific Union's official magazine is published in English seems no bar to reader interest in any country, to judge by memberships and correspondence. This recalls attention to the apparent natural acceptance of English as a common language throughout the

Pacific area. It is, in fact, unusual to encounter anyone in the higher educational brackets in any Pacific country whose command of English is not thorough and polished.

Vital factor in the work of your Pan-Pacific Union, the magazine is being constantly improved and its policy and purpose more sharply brought to focus upon the Union's objective. Entering upon its second quarter century your magazine enjoys rapidly increasing membership support and there is every reason to predict for it, and your Pan-Pacific Union which it serves, a splendid career of usefulness in the cause of peace, prestige and plenty in the Pacific.

New Format of Your Magazine

BEGINNING with this issue of the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE the sections heretofore identified as *Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution* and *Bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union* are discontinued as separate sections.

For index purposes it should be noted that the last issue of the *Journal* is VOL. X, No. 4, and of the Bulletin No. 176.

Inasmuch as the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE is the official journal of the Pan-Pacific Union and is received by all members as one of the privileges of membership, and as all activities of the Pan-Pacific Union are of equal interest to all members, it is the judgment of your officers and trustees that departmentalization of its contents is no longer necessary.

It has been customary in the past to reprint papers and articles for authors in any quantity desired beyond the press run of the magazine itself. This service is available as heretofore at actual cost of reprinting the pages as they appear in the magazine, closely approximating $5.50 per hundred copies, while the forms are on the press. Examples: Reprints have been ordered of all installments of Fishes of the American Northwest, the second of which appears in this issue. Other reprints from the Oct.-Dec. issue were Racial Patterns in Hawaii by Ray Jerome Baker; Educating for World Citizenship by Albert Horlings; The Honolulu Academy of Arts by Marvel Allison; Race Biological Impressions in Hawaii by Dr. Wilhelm W. Krauss; Hawaii's Bernice P. Bishop Museum by Esther Anderson; Ancient Hawaiian Sports and Pastimes by Charles W. Kenn.

Cost of reprints would, of course, be considerably higher if ordered after the magazine is issued and the forms have been broken up.

Honolulu Meetings of Pan-Pacific Union

WEEKLY luncheon meetings of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu are held every Monday in beautiful Fuller Hall of the Y.W.C.A. Building opposite Iolani Palace, capitol of the Territory of Hawaii. Weekly science dinner meetings are held on Friday evenings in the assembly hall of the Pan-Pacific Union's Research Institution. Recent luncheon meeting speakers:

Emily Warriner, author, formerly editor of *The Friend* Magazine, on Doshisha University, Kyoto, where she had been gathering material for a new book.

J. Parker van Zandt, Hawaii representative for Pan-American Airways, on Air Travel Development.

Francis T. Letchfield, consulting engineer, Wells-Fargo Bank of San Francisco, on Current Observations in the field of American Industry.

Dr. Carl Richter, technical advisor to the government of Kwangsi Province, China, on his work there.

Earl Thacker, the Governor of Hawaii's representative at the Philippine Commonwealth inauguration, on Pan-Pacific Union work in Japan, China, and the Philippines.

Miss Charl O. Williams, President, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Field

Home of the Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, Hawaii; now outgrown, making it necessary to carry on part of the work in auxiliary quarters. Plans are being discussed for a building representative of all Pacific lands, with ample space for exhibits.

Secretary, National Education Association, on World Peace.

Dr. Dana Coman of Johns Hopkins University, leader of the oceanographic expedition to Jarvis, Howland, Baker and Palmyra Islands. on the Expedition and Results.

Walter Y. Mihata, University of Hawaii, '28, on Flying Over South America.

Garland Anderson, noted Negro playwright and lecturer, of London and New York on My Philosophy of Life.

Florence Randell, member, League of Nations, Hull branch, formerly a lecturer in mathematics at the Municipal Training College, Hull, England, on The League of Nations and the Present Crisis.

William E. Mead, professor emeritus of English, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on Mexico, and his wife, Dr. Kate C. Mead, on International Medical Women's Association, of which she is secretary.

Dr. Arnold A. Bake, noted lecturer, musician, of University of Leyden, Holland, and an authority on the poetry and song of India, on Life and Works of Tagore, three of whose compositions he sang in the original.

Dr. Leonora Bilger, Dean of Women, University of Hawaii, on A European Tour.

Sang-Kau Yao, a student at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, Honolulu, on A Recent Survey of Student Activities on the U. S. Mainland.

Leonard Hall, Y.M.C.A. worker of Shanghai and Chefoo, China, *en route* to a new post in Manila after a trip through Germany, Italy, France and England, on Recent Slants on the Orient and Europe.

Yasuo Baron Goto, member of Agricultural Extension Service staff, University of Hawaii, recently returned from a four-month tour of the Orient and East Indies for the study of tropical agriculture, with collections of agricultural implements and antiques, which were exhibited at the luncheon to illustrate his talk on Agriculture of Java.

Recent speakers who have addressed the Friday evening science dinner meetings, and led discussion of their subjects:

Capt. S. R. Hinds, instructor in military science, Kamehameha Boys' School, Honolulu, on Alaska and the Mackenzie River District, illustrated with lantern slides.

H. L. Kelly, pisciculturist, on Opportunities for the Pearl Industry in Hawaii.

Otto H. Swezey, entomologist, delegate to 1935 Congress of International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held at Brisbane and Queensland, on Ramblings of an Entolologist in Australasia.

Dr. Dana Coman, physician with Admiral Richard Byrd's Antarctic expedition, also with Ellsworth, 1934, on Life in Little America.

Steve Carey; Eugene Ryman and Edw. L. Campbell, on Alaskan Salmon Fishing followed by an open forum on the subject.

W. O. Wright, with M. Golden gave a demonstration of telebinocular with a talk on the work of Keystone View Company.

Ray Jerome Baker, photographer of racial types, on Racial Minorities in the United States, illustrated.

George Schofield, formerly probate judge with the U. S. Indian Service, on American Indians.

Mrs. Deborah Woodhull, educator, on Glimpses of Home Life in Samoa during her tour of duty for the Barstow Foundation at Poyer School, American Samoa. Illustrated with lantern slides and exhibits.

Dr. W. W. Krauss, Race Biologist, State Institute of Race Biology, Uppsala, Sweden, on The Idea and Aims of a Pan-Pacific Museum.

J. L. O'Rourke of San Francisco (not present) through motion pictures shown by proxy, on Boulder Dam; Rosebowl Pageant of Pasadena (in technicolor) and Wild Life in Northern California.

Dr. J. M. Westgate, Department of Agriculture, University of Hawaii, on Tropical Agriculture as observed during a five-months' world cruise on behalf of the University.

Dr. Frank A. Plum, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Honolulu, on The Brain—Facts and Fancies.

Pan-Pacific luncheon and dinner meetings are open to the public, as well as to members, but reservations must be made at least 24 hours in advance.

Notables Honored at Tokyo Pan-Pacific Luncheons

AMONG many notable achievements of the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo in promoting friendly relations between Pacific peoples during 1935 was the luncheon in honor of Miss Lamon M. Vongthonglua of Siam, with her party of 50 Siamese classical dancers and singers. Other guests of honor were Dr. Iga Mori and Mr. and Mrs. Isen Kanno.

Viscount Inouye, presiding, introducing the Siamese guests, said:

"Miss Vongthonglua and her party of dancers came from Siam to show us their classical dances. It is the first time that a large number of young men and women from that country have visited Japan. I sincerely hope that this visit will help to strengthen the friendly relations between Siam and Japan, and that our young friends on their return will tell their people about Japan and its sincere friendship for Siam." The splendid renditions of classical Siamese songs and dances were received with prolonged, enthusiastic applause.

Dr. Iga Mori was introduced as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu of which he is a vice-president and one of its founders. Dr. Mori said, in part:

"It is a great honor to be present at this luncheon and to convey greetings from the Pan-Pacific Union of Honolulu. About twelve years ago I had the pleasure of attending your first luncheon in this hotel, organized by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford. Though Mr. Ford has recently retired to private life, the principal aim of the Union which he founded, that of promoting mutual understanding and friendship among peoples and countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, has not been changed.

"It is my belief that American citizens of Japanese ancestry born in the United States can do much to contribute to the cementing of friendly relations between these two countries, and it is my humble desire that they should work towards this end. For the purpose of having American citizens of Japanese parentage, who are known as the second generation of Japanese in the United States, and American people in general, understand Japanese culture, I have been working for the establishmnt of a Japanse library in Honolulu, the center of the Pacific, hoping to make this library serve as a cradle for a new Pacific civilization just as the Alexandrian library did for the Mediterranean civilization."

Isen Kanno, noted Japanese poet and his American wife, famous portrait

Dr. Jerome K. Davis of Yale, son of Dr. J. D. Davis, founder of Doshisha University, addressing the Pan-Pacific Club of Tokyo June 14, 1935, in the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

sculptor of the immortals Luther Burbank, John Muir, David Starr Jordan, William Keith and many others, were introduced by Viscount Inouye with an outline of their romantic careers, especially their first meeting at the home of Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras.

Mrs. Kanno spoke briefly of her happiness at being in Japan, and looking forward to "steeping my soul" in its beauty. "It is a great pleasure to be attending this luncheon with our sisters from Siam and our brothers of the Orient," she said.

Mr. Kanno, a graduate of Doshisha University, told of his going to America in 1902, of his good fortune in meeting and counting among his personal good friends Joaquin Miller, J. W. T. Mason, John Masefield, Edwin Markham, John Galsworthy and others great in the world of literature. "Now that I return to Japan after so many years, I feel that my country is a country of the gods," he said. Kanno is working on translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam into Japanese.

M. Saklatvaia, introduced by Dr. Baty of Tokyo, said that he had in his possession translations into 50 languages of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and hoped another might be added in the Siamese language. "The Siamese music has thrilled me. Its lilt, and the harmony of the words of these young girls has enchanted me," he said. He then read lines from the Rubaiyat in the original Persian.

At many meetings throughout the year famous guest speakers from abroad were featured, including notables from England, America, Austria, the Philippines, Afghanistan, China, Tasmania, Canada, Russia, France, the Argentine, Belgium, Greece, besides numerous home-coming Japanese who had achieved worthwhile things in various foreign countries in art, literature, music, the professions, business and affairs of state.

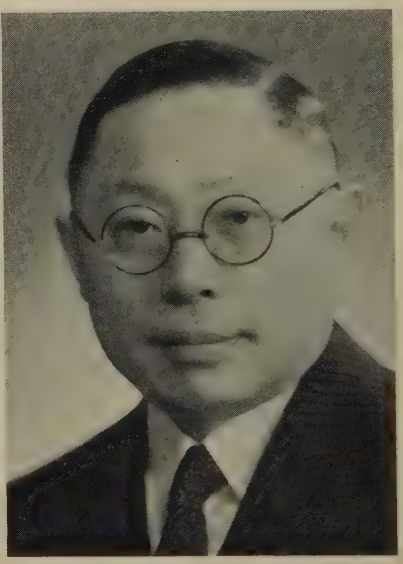
Shanghai Pan-Pacific Meetings

CROWNING a year of enthusiastic activity, the Pan-Pacific Association of China opened Shanghai's winter season with its first formal ball in the Paramount ballroom, Nov. 15, attended by several hundred and planned for the purpose of bringing together various nationalities in a gala party.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, representing the Pan-Pacific Union in China, was host to one of the largest parties of the evening including some 50 diplomatic representatives and their ladies. Many other brilliant dinner parties, chiefly in the Chinese style, preceded the dance.

Mrs. Marguerite Chen and Dr. Kuangson Young, secretaries respectively of the Pan-Pacific Association of

Commemorating the visit of Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Wang to the Pan-Pacific Association of the Philippines, September 25, 1933: Left to right, seated: Quintin Paredes, now Resident Commissioner, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Roxas; Mrs. Arsenio N. Luz; Dr. T. C. Wang; Mrs. Manuel L. Quezon; Mrs. C. T. Wang; Manuel L. Quezon, now President of the Philippines; Mrs. Jorge Vargas; Mrs. Carlos P. Romulo. Among others in the group are Arsenio N. Luz; Carlos P. Romulo; Dee C. Chuan; Vicente Madrigal; Jorge Vargas; Alexander Hume Ford, founder of the Pan-Pacific Union (standing behind Mrs. Quezon); Miss Clara Tan Kiang; Mrs. A. Sycip; Dr. Mary Lee: Mrs. Josefa J. Martinez, Chairman Pan-Pacific Women's Association Committee; Dr. M. Nubla; Albino Sycip; H. P. Bond; Gregorio Nieva, Secretary Pan-Pacific Association of the Philippines; Alphonso Sycip; Manuel Nieto and the Consuls General of China and Japan.—Photo by New Studio, Manila. ¶ Right: Dr. P. W. Kuo, Vice-President Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai, a director of the Pan-Pacific Association of China and of the China Institute of International Relations.



Shanghai and of China, were responsible for arrangements for the ball, as they were also for a tiffin party, Oct. 22, for 200 in honor of George H. Dern, U. S. Secretary of War, and his party enroute to the Philippines inauguration ceremony.

Introduced by Mr. Nelson Johnson, American Ambassador to China, Secretary Dern entertained his audience for a few moments with American backwoods humor and "squirrel whiskey" philosophy. In serious vein, he outlined his trip, stating that this was his first visit to the Far East. He characterized his Hawaiian experience as being a pleasant one and said that his party seemed to be among friends when in Japan.

Mr. Dern praised the spirit in which the Pan-Pacific Association was founded and said that it made for a broader acquaintanceship among Pacific peoples.

"When I met your beautiful secretary, Mrs. Chen," he said, "I recognized her immediately from her picture in the MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE, and though this is my first visit to the Orient, I felt that I had at least one acquaintance here."

Of particular interest to his listeners were the Secretary of War's remarks on his journey to the Philippines and its underlying necessity. He explained that the United States was reserving certain powers for a period of 10 years for obvious reasons, but that at the end of this time the Philippines would become a democratic member of the family of nations. Praising the spirit of caution on the part of the United States, Secretary Dern said that the "mother" country held a moral responsibility in regard to the Islands and that it would have to see its charge through a period of rather violent economic readjustment.

Greetings to the Pan-Pacific Associa-

tion of the Philippines were sent with the inaugural party as the journey to Manila was resumed. In response, there were cordial expressions from the Philippine association recalling the goodwill visit in 1933 of Dr. C. T. Wang, president of the Shanghai Pan-Pacific Association, and Mrs. Wang, and the Pan-Pacific dinner, Sept. 25, at which they were guests of honor.

Another notable event in China Pan-Pacific affairs during 1935 was a tiffin meeting, Nov. 25, in the Astor House, to hear an address on Democracy and Culture in the USSR, by Mr. D. V. Bogomoloff, Soviet Ambassador to China. Mr. P. W. Kuo, Vice-President Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai, presided.

Mr. Bogomoloff said the "best definition of democracy ever given was that of Abraham Lincoln—Government of the people, by the people and for the people." The speaker outlined the ideals of soviet democracy as distinguished from bourgeois democracy, and traced a word picture of progress in equality of opportunity in his country during 18 years under the Soviet Republic. As evidence he noted increase in population from 139,000,000 in 1913 to 168,000,000 in 1934. Of workers, hand and brain, from 139,000,000 to 168,000,000 from 1913 to 1934.

Second Pan-Pacific Surgical Conference

THE FIRST Pan-Pacific Surgical Conference, called by the Pan-Pacific Union at the request of the Hawaii Territorial Medical Association and Pacific Coast surgeons, was held in Honolulu August 14 to 24, 1929. At the close of its sessions a permanent organization of Pacific surgeons was formed—the Pan-Pacific Surgical Association, which has extended invitations to surgeons of all countries bordering on the Pacific to attend a second meeting in Honolulu August 6 to 14 this year. The Pan-Pacific Union will assist in the entertainment of guests, present an international pageant on the opening night, and also devote one of its weekly luncheon meetings to the delegates.

Those who attended the First Congress held in Honolulu in 1929 are most enthusiatic over the prospects of another opportunity of meeting in Honolulu as much for the benefits to be derived from the proceedings and discussions, as for the enjoyment Hawaii, so widely known as the Paradise of the Pacific, has to offer as a vacation land.

For information write Dr. Forrest J. Pinkerton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pan-Pacific Surgical Association, Young Building, Honolulu, in charge of arrangements for delegates from the Pacific countries, or to avoid the time lost in corresponding at such a distance, communicate with the following chairmen in your own or nearby country:

Sir James Barrett, 103-105 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia; Dr. Hardie-Neil, 64 Symonds St., Auckland, New Zealand; Dr. J. H. Liu, Executive Yuan, Nanking, China; Dr. Makoto Saito, Higashiku, Chikaramachi 228, Nagoya, Japan; Dr. Y. S. Lee, Severance Hospital, Seoul, Korea.

Subjects, with their subdivisions, on which papers have been prepared include general surgery; surgical research; neurosurgery; ophthalmology; oto-laryngology; thoracic surgery; urology; orthopedics; plastic surgery; anesthesia; radiology; obstetrics; sympathetic surgery; traumatic surgery, and hospitals and public health.

Comment on the Union and Its Magazine

FEW PERSONS bother to express by letter their opinions on any subject. Favorable opinion is even less likely to become articulate than adverse criticism, therefore it will be of interest to members of the Pan-Pacific Union to learn that fellow members writing to headquarters have expressed only favorable opinions. Within the limits of space available, a few are set forth below:

W. F. Kennedy, Auckland, N. Z.: "All good wishes for the continued success of the Pan-Pacific Union. The

magazines are all very interesting. We like the new emblem signifying ties of friendship. I enclose money order for membership renewal."

The Hon. John H. Small, Washington, D. C.: "Thank you for my membership card for 1936. Organization of the Pan-Pacific Union was really a fine conception. If the people of Hawaii can build up a friendly relationship with other nationalities . . . it will also promote a friendly attitude on the part of the people of the continental United States."

Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Scranton, Pa.: "The MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE is so full of a varied assortment of facts and interesting things that we are going to read, learn and digest. . . . It is going to make us much more intelligent for our visit [to Hawaii] this time. I value my membership in the Pan-Pacific Union."

Mrs. A. S. Higgenbotham, Tazewell, Va.: "We enjoy the magazine so much and pass it on to many friends who are most interested in it and in life in the Pacific."

Miss Jennie Hoofnagle, Weaverville, N. C.: "There are so many things in the beautiful magazine that I jump from one to another but shall finish it all, and then re-read it—an expression of good will from over the seas."

Mrs. S. R. Jennings, Johnson City, Tenn: "The magazine is so interesting and its purpose of working for peace in the Pacific so worthy, that I have decided to give my son a present of membership in the Pan-Pacific Union, for which I enclose check."

Mrs. E. A. Beck, Los Angeles, Calif.: "The magazine is a thing of beauty and gives us a new and delightful picture of life in the great Pacific."

Mrs. C. C. Fisher, Norton, Va.: "The magazine is read by all the family. Most interesting and entertaining. It gives so many new lights on the Pacific. I read most of it without stopping."

Mrs. Paul A. Brizard, Arcata, Calif.: "Enclosed check for membership, effective to start with the Hawaii number of the magazine. We were charmed with the islands and everyone here is keenly interested in peace and progress in the Pacific."

Mrs. Bessie I. Sloan, Alameda, Calif.: "The MID-PACIFIC is a beautiful publication, and the objects of the Pan-Pacific Union splendid."

Maj. Samuel I. Johnson, San Francisco, Calif.: "It is certainly a most beautifully compiled magazine and most efficiently edited."

Will I Sabin, Editor *Paradise of the Pacific,* Honolulu: "Congratulations are due MID-PACIFIC MAGAZINE'S new cover. It might be *Harper's* or *Scribner's* or *Atlantic Monthly* (though livelier than the latter). The October-December issue is a credit to all concerned. George Mellen, the editor, is to be complimented."

Vancouver Plans a Golden Jubilee

FROM May 24 to September 7 this Summer the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, will hold high carnival and has invited Pan-Pacifica and the world to participate. Besides amusement no end indicated by the prospectus, there is also sharply evident the educational side presented in the form of exhibits, historical and current, of Western Canada's resources and achievements.

Transmitting an official invitation to the Pan-Pacific Union, Gerald G. McGeer, Mayor of the City of Vancouver, wrote:

"There is a great necessity for real cooperation between the people of Canada and the United States in the development of the trade of the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is the world's greatest center of future development. Its opportunities are great; its responsibilities are greater. Under proper leadership we can have in the Pacific Ocean ordered progress with peace and economic and social security. I think if the people of the British Empire and the United States lead in a great programme of raising the standards of living of the people of all the regions that border upon the Pacific Ocean, we can prove that constitutional democracy under the sovereignty of God is a real and enduring blessing to mankind."

Fishes of the American Northwest

A Catalogue of the Fishes of Washington and Oregon, With Distributional Records and a Bibliography

By Leonard P. Schultz and Allan C. DeLacy
School of Fisheries, University of Washington, Seattle, U. S. A.

(Second installment, continued. Copies of issue containing first installment, while available, 75 cents, postpaid to any address in the world.—The Editors.)

96. (515a). Apocope oscula carringtoni Cope. Speckled dace.

Apocope carringtoni Cope, Hayden's Geol. Surv. Mont., 1871: 472, Warm Springs, Utah.
Agosia nubila: Fowler 1925. *Apocope nubila carringtoni:* Gilbert and Evermann 1895; Snyder 1908b. *Apocope vulnerata:* Cope 1884.

Range: Upper Columbia River Basin, the Great Basin, and Coast Ranges of southeastern Oregon. Freshwater. Abundant. No commercial value.

Records: Columbia River Drainage: Umatilla R.*. Palouse R.*. Smokle Cr.*. Pine Cr.*. Hardman Cr.*. Tucannon R.*. Upper Snake R.—Gilbert and Evermann 1895. Naches R.*. Yakima R. tributary at Ellensburg*. Cle Elum*. Long L. and Deep L. in the Grand Coulee*. Wilson Cr.*, Wash. Little Deep Cr.* and Deep Cr.* near Spokane. Hangman R.*.

Coast of Oregon: Klamath L. Basin.—Snyder 1908b.

Oregon Lakes Drainage: Warner and Abert Lakes—Cope 1884. Silvies R.*. Malheur L. and Warner L.—Snyder 1908b. Honey Cr.*. Bridge C.* Elder Cr.* Dairy Cr.* Camas Cr.* Chewaucan R.* and Silver L.—Fowler 1925.

Goose Lake Drainage: Goose L.—Snyder 1908b. Bavers Cr.*. Dog. Cr.*.

97. (514a). Apocope klamathensis (Evermann and Meek). Klamath dace.

Agosia klamathensis Evermann and Meek, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm., 17, 1897 (1898): 75, 9, fig. 5, Pelican Bay, Upper Klamath L., Ore.: Gilbert 1898; Snyder 1908a.

Range: Klamath Basin. Freshwater. Common. No commercial value.

Records: Coast of Oregon: Klamath R. basin—Snyder 1908a. Upper Klamath L.—Evermann and Meek 1898; Gilbert 1898. Lost R.—Gilbert 1898; Snyder 1908a.

98. (518). Apocope falcata (Eigenmann and Eigenmann). Dace.

Agosia falcata Eigenmann and Eigenmann, Amer. Nat. 27, 1893: 153, Boise River, Caldwell, Idaho: Gilbert and Evermann 1895; Snyder 1908a.

Range: Columbia River Basin east of the Coast Ranges. Freshwater. Locally abundant. No commercial value.

Records: Columbia River Drainage: Willamette Basin—Snyder 1908a. Umatilla, Ore.* Pasco, and Mill Cr. at Walla Walla—Gilbert and Evermann 1895. Yakima R. near Zillah*. Wenatchee R.*.

99. (517). Apocope umatilla (Gilbert and Evermann). Dace.

Agosia umatilla Gilbert and Evermann, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm., 14, 1894 (1895); 192, pl. 9, fig. 2, Columbia R., Umatilla, Ore.*.

Range: Columbia River Basin east of Coast Ranges and in Payette and Salmon rivers, Idaho. Freshwater. Common. No commercial value.

Records: Columbia River Drainage: Umatilla,* Ore.—Gilbert and Evermann 1895. Grande Ronde R.*. Malheur R.*. Yakima R. near Zillah*. Wenatchee R. above Leavenworth* and at mouth*.

Family 30. AMEIURIDAE[7] Catfishes

100. (217). Ameiurus nebulosus (Le Sueur). Catfish. Horned pout.

Pimelodus nebulosus Le Sueur, Mem. Mus., 5, 1819: 149, Lake Ontario.
Ameiurus nebulosus: Schultz 1929.

Range: Now occurring in most of the streams and lakes of the United States. Freshwater. Common. Introduced in the northwest. Slight commercial value.

Records: Puget Sound Drainage:* L. Washington*. L. Sammamish*. L. Stickney,* Snohomish Co.

Washington: Schultz 1929.

Columbia River Drainage:* Kalama*, Umatilla*, Moses L., Grant Co., Wash.*

Oregon: Schultz 1929.

Oregon Lakes Drainage: Silvies R.* near Burns. Chewaucan R.* L. Abert*.

Family 31. SUDIDAE (PARALEPIDIDAE)

101. (898). Arctozenus coruscans (Jordan and Gilbert). Pelagic fish.

Paralepis coruscans Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 3, 1880 (1881e): 411, Port Townsend, Wash.; 1881f, 1882; Goode 1884.
Arctozenus coruscans: Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919.

Range: Puget Sound. Marine. Rare. One specimen known.

[7] *Ameiurus melas* (Rafinesque) has been reported doubtfully from the Columbia River and Western Washington (Schultz, 1929).

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Port Townsend, Wash.—Jordan and Gilbert 1881e, 1881f, 1882; Goode 1884; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919.

Family 32. MYCTOPHIDAE Lantern Fishes

102. (842). LAMPANYCTUS NANNOCHIR (Gilbert).
Myctophum nannochir Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890 (1891): 51, *Albatross* stations 2925, 3072, and others in 266 to 685 fathoms.
Nannobrachium nannochir: Gilbert 1895.

RANGE: North Pacific Ocean in deep water. Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Stations 3071, 3072—Gilbert 1891. North Pacific —Gilbert 1895.

103. (844). LAMPANYCTUS REGALIS (Gilbert).
Myctophum regale Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 14, 1892: 544, Santa Barbara Channel, *Albatross* Station 2923 in 822 fathoms.

RANGE: Washington to California. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 3070 in 536 fathoms—Gilbert 1892.

104. (841). LAMPANYCTUS LEUCOPSARUM (Eigenmann and Eigenmann).
Myctophum (Stenobrachius) leucopsarum Eigenmann and Eigenmann, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 2nd. ser., 3, 1890: 5, off Point Loma, Calif., in stomachs of *Sebastodes.*
Nannobrachium leucopsarum: Gilbert 1895.

RANGE: Alaska to San Diego. Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 3343—Gilbert 1895.

105. (846, 849). DIAPHUS RAFINESQUEI (Cocco. *Nyctophus rafinesquei* Cocco, Ann. Sci. Nat. Bologna, 2, 1838.
Diaphus theta: Gilbert 1895. *Myctophum protoculus* Gilbert 1891.

RANGE: Alaska to San Diego in the Pacific. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 3072—Gilbert 1891. St. of Juan de Fuca —Gilbert 1895.

106. (858). MYCTOPHUM CALIFORNIENSE Eigenmann and Eigenmann.
Myctophum californiense Eigenmann and Eigenmann, West. Amer. Scientist, Nov. 9, 1889: 124, San Diego, Calif.: Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Washington to San Diego. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919.

107. (865). MYCTOPHUM CRENULARE (Jordan and Gilbert).
Myctophum crenulare Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 274, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Bean, T. H. 1882.
Myctophum procellarum: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f. *Tarletonbeania crenularis:* Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Washington to San Diego. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. (See hypothetical list.)
Coast of Washington: Gulf of Alaska—(49°N., 151°W.)—Bean 1882; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f.

Family 33. ALEPISAURIDAE Handsawfishes. Lancet fish

108. (889-893). ALEPISAURUS FEROX Lowe Lancet fish.
Alepisaurus ferox Lowe, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lon., 1, 1883: 395, Madeira; Jordan and Gilbert 1882: Crawford 1925a, 1927a; Schultz 1930.
Alepidosaurus borealis: Günther 1864; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; *Alepidosaurus (Caulopus) borealis:* Gill 1883. *Plagyodus borealis:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892. *Plagyodus ferox:* Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans. Marine. Not rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Regions*: Gill 1863; Günther 1864; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919.
Coast of Washington: Schultz 1930. Off Cape Johnson*. Grays Harbor—Crawford 1925a, 1927a.

Family 34. ESOCIDAE Pickerels

109. (922). ESOX VERMICULATUS Le Sueur. Little Pickerel
Esox vermiculatus Le Sueur in Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., 18, 1846: 333, Wabash River, New Harmony, Ind.: Schultz 1929.

RANGE: Mississippi River and tributaries of Great Lakes. Probably introduced into the west. Freshwater. Locally abundant. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Columbia River Drainage: Outlet of Rock L. (Palouse System)*. Upper Crab Cr. near Odessa*—Schultz 1929.

Family 35. NOVUMBRIDAE Western mud-minnow

110. (—). NOVUMBRA HUBBSI Schultz. Western mud-minnow.
Novumbra hubbsi Schultz, Univ. Wash. Pub. Fish. 2, 1929 (1929a); 76, Satsop, Wash.: 1930a.

RANGE: Chehalis River at Satsop, Wash. Freshwater. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Washington: Satsop, Wash.* —Schultz 1929a, 1929c, 1930a.

Family 36. SCOMBERESOCIDAE Sauries

111. (—). COLOLABIS SAIRA (Brevoort). Pacific saury.
Scomberesox saira Brevoort, Perry's Exp. to Japan, 1850: 281, pl. vii, fig. 4, on a drawing.
Cololabis brevirostris: Gilbert 1915. *Cololabis saira:* Hubbs 1928; Schultz, Hart, and Gunderson 1932.

RANGE: North Pacific. Japan to Alaska and to California. Marine. Not rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: No record for Washington or Oregon but taken off Vancouver Island, Schultz, Hart, and Gunderson 1932; and in California; Gilbert 1915; Hubbs 1928.

Family 37. CORYPHAENOIDIDAE (MACROURIDAE) Grenadiers. Rat tails

112. (2961). MACRURUS ACROLEPIS Bean.
Macrurus acrolepis Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, 1884: 362, Port Townsend, Wash.: Gilbert 1895.

RANGE: Alaska to San Diego, Calif. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Port Townsend —Bean, T. H. 1884.

Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 3346—Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Oregon: *Albatross* Station 3347—Gilbert 1895.

113. (2948). ALBATROSSIA PECTORALIS (Gilbert).

Macrurus (Malacocephalus) pectoralis Gilbert, Proc U. S. Nat. Mus., 14, 1892: 563, off coast of Oregon, *Albatross* Stations 3071, 3074, 3075, in 685 to 877 fathoms.

RANGE: Off the coast of Oregon. Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: Albatross stations 3071, 3074, and 3075 in 685 to 877 fathoms—Gilbert 1892.

Family 38. GADIDAE Cods

114. (2904). THERAGRA CHALCOGRAMMA FUCENSIS (Jordan and Gilbert). Puget Sound Pollack. Whiting.

Pollachius chalcogrammus fucensis Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 16, 1893 (1894): 315, Puget Sound at Tacoma, Wash.

Eleginus navaga: Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.[8] *Eleginus navaga gracilis:* Berg 1934.

RANGE: Puget Sound and Coast of Washington. Marine. Abundant. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882, 1894; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919; Berg 1934. Meadowdale*. Possession Sd.*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Is.*.—Starks 1911.

Coast of Washington: Cape Flattery—Goode 1884.

115. (2907). MICROGADUS PROXIMUS (Girard). Pacific Tomcod.

Gadus proximus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 7, 1854: 141, San Francisco: Ayres 1855.

Eleginus navaga: Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.[9] *Eleginus navaga gracilis:* Berg 1934.

Morrhua proxima: Girard 1858. *Microgadus proximus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Goode 1884; Tanner 1890; Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Jordan and Starks 1895; Gilbert 1895; Starks 1896, 1911; Washburn 1901; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Alaska to Monterey. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Goode 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919; Berg 1934. Seattle*—Tanner 1890; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Is.*—Starks 1911. Port Angeles—Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: Collins 1892. Cape Flattery—Ayres 1855; Girard 1858. La Push*. Off Cape Johnson and Willapa Bank—Rathbun 1894.

Coast of Oregon: Collins 1892; Washburn 1901. Astoria*. Tillamook Head and five miles south of Cape Falcon—Rathbun 1894. Yaquina Bay*. Yaquina Head*.

116. (2910). GADUS MACROCEPHALUS Tilesius. Pacific codfish. Gray cod.

Gadus macrocephalus Tilesius, Mem. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb., 2, 1810: 360, Bering Sea: Smiley 1885; Alexander 1892; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919; Cobb 1927.

Gadus callarias: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892. *Gadus morrhua:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Bean T. H. 1884; Jordan 1887; Collins 1892; Tanner 1894. Common name: Hammond 1887; Swan 1887.

RANGE: Bering Sea south to Coast of Oregon. Marine. Abundant. Commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Hammond 1887; Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919; Cobb 1927. Seattle*. Port Townsend—Bean 1884. Discovery Bay—Swan 1887. San Juan Islands*. Pt. Angeles—Smiley 1885; Swan 1887. St. of Fuca—Tanner 1894; Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: Neah Bay—Jordan 1887. Cape Flattery—Jordan and Starks 1895; Cobb 1927.

Coast of Oregon: Yaquina Bay—Alexander 1892.

117. (2915). ANTIMORA MICROLEPIS Bean.

Antimora microlepis Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890 (1891): 38, lat. 51° 00′ 23″ N. Long. 130° 34′ W., off Cape St. James, Queen Charlotte Islands, in 875 fathoms.

RANGE: North Pacific Ocean off Queen Charlotte Islands in deep water. Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: No record for Washington or Oregon but probably occurring in our locality.

118. (2922). LOTA MACULOSA (Le Sueur). Burbot. Ling. Lake lawyer.

Gadus maculosus Le Sueur, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1, 1817: 83, Lake Erie.

Lota maculosa: Evermann 1899; Smith 1900.

RANGE: Eastern and Central United States westward into Columbia River system and north to Arctic waters. Freshwater. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Columbia River Drainage: Evermann 1899. Lake Chelan*—Smith 1900.

119. (2901). MERLUCCIUS PRODUCTUS (Ayres). Pacific Hake.

Merlangus productus Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1, 1855: 64(65), no locality given, types from San Francisco market, probably from San Francisco Bay.

Homalopomus trowbridgii Girard 1857a: 1857, 1858. *Merluccius productus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Evermann and Latimer 1910; Starks 1911; Schmitt et al. 1915; Johnston 1917; Kincaid 1919; Hubbs and Schultz 1929. *Merlucius productus:* Jordan and Jouy 1882. Common name: Hake, Rathbun 1894.

[8] Specimens from Puget Sound, *Albatross* stations 4213, 4218, 4219, on which Evermann and Goldsborough (1907) based their records were reexamined by Schultz and Welander and found to be *Theragra chalcogramma fucensis.* Berg (1934) probably based his record on Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. *Pollachius chalcogrammus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Goode 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892. *Theragra fucensis:* Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919.

[9] Specimens from Puget Sound, Admiralty Island and *Albatross* Stations 4218, 4219, and 4220, on which Evermann and Goldsborough (1907) based their records were reexamined by Schultz and Welander and found to be *Microgadus proximus.* Berg (1934) probably based his record on Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

RANGE: Alaska to Gulf of California (Starks and Morris 1907). Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Duwamish Head, Seattle—Rathbun 1894. Seattle*—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Possession Sound*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911.

Coast of Washington: Off Grays Harbor—Johnston 1917.

Columbia River Mouth: Chinook, Wash.—Evermann and Latimer 1910. Astoria, Ore.—Girard 1857, 1857a, 1858.

Coast of Oregon: Off Tillamook, off Newport, and off Heceta Head—Schmitt et al. 1915. Tillamook Head, 5 miles south of Cape Falcon; Yaquina Head; off Cape Perpetua; Heceta Bank; off mouth Siuslaw R.—Rathbun 1894. Yaquina Bay*—Hubbs and Schultz 1929. Off Yaquina Head*.

Family 39. PERCOPSIDAE Trout-perches

120. (1146). COLUMBIA TRANSMONTANA Eigenmann and Eigenmann. Columbia River Trout-perch.

Columbia transmontana Eigenmann and Eigenmann in Eigenmann, Science, 20, 1892: 233, mouth of Umatilla River, Oregon: Gilbert and Evermann 1895; Snyder 1908a.

RANGE: Columbia River. Freshwater. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Columbia River Drainage: Willamette R.—Snyder 1908a. Umatilla*, Ore.—Eigenmann 1892. Wallula, Wash.—Gilbert and Evermann 1894.

Family 40. TRACHIPTERIDAE Ribbon-fishes

121. (2972). TRACHIPTERUS REX-SALMONORUM Jordan and Gilbert. Ribbon-fish.

Trachypterus rex-salmonorum Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., 4, 1894: 144, pl. 9, open sea, outside Bay of San Francisco: Fowler 1923.

Trachypterus altivelis: Jordan and Gilbert 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Washington to southern California. Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. [Str. of Juan de Fuca at Sherringham Pt. (British Columbia)—Fowler 1923].

Family 41. BOTHIDAE

122. (3048). CITHARICHTHYS SORDIDUS (Girard). Mottled sand dab.

Psettichthys sordidus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854: 142, San Francisco; Tomales Bay.

Citharichthys sordidus: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Tanner 1894; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Schmitt et al. 1915; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Kiska Island (Aleutian chain) (Evermann and Goldsborough 1907) to Cerros Island, Lower California. Marine. Common southward. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*. Off Everett*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Is.*. Port Angeles—Gilbert 1895. Str. Juan de Fuca—Tanner 1894.

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894. Off Cascade Hd., Off Newport—Schmitt et al. 1915.

123. (3051). CITHARICHTHYS STIGMAEUS Jordan and Gilbert. Speckled sand dab.

Citharichthys stigmaeus Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 5, 1882; 410, 411, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks and Morris 1907; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Prince William Sound [10] to San Diego, California. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. Seattle*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Admiralty Inlet (*Albatross* Station 4219)—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Saratoga Passage*. Off Bellingham*. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911.

Coast of Washington: Grays Harbor*.

Coast of Oregon: Starks and Morris 1907. Yaquina Bay*. Coos Bay*.

Family 42. PLEURONECTIDAE Halibut and flounders

124. (2975). ATHERESTHES STOMIAS (Jordan and Gilbert). Arrow-tooth halibut.

Platysomatichthys stomias Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 301, off San Francisco, Calif.

Atherestes stomias: Tanner 1890, 1894; Rathbun 1894; Gilbert 1895; Schmitt et al. 1915; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Bering Sea to San Francisco. Marine. Common northward. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Elliott Bay*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Islands.* St. Juan de Fuca—Tanner 1894; Gilbert 1895; Fowler 1923.

Coast of Oregon: Off Tillamook Rock—Tanner 1890; Rathbun 1894; Schmitt et al. 1915.

125. (in part 2977). HIPPOGLOSSUS STENOLEPIS Schmidt. Pacific halibut.

Hippoglossus stenolepis Schmidt, Pisces Marium Orientalium Imperii Rossici 1904: 224, Aniva Bay, South Sakhalin, Pacific: also see Comptes de l'Academie des Sciences de l'U.R.S.S. 1929 (1930).

Hippoglossus hippoglossus: Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Fowler 1923. *Hippoglossus vulgaris:* Hallock 1877; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Goode 1884; Jordan 1887. Common name: Hammond 1887; Schmitt et al. 1915; Thompson and Freeman 1930; Thompson, Dunlop and Bell 1931.

RANGE: Japan, Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska southward to Northern California. Marine. At one time it formed a great fishery off Washington; stock now somewhat depleted, but abundant northward.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Goode 1884; Hammond 1887; Jordan 1887; Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919; Thompson

[10] Lawrence Townsend reports the capture of a specimen at this locality.

and Freeman 1930. Off west coast Whidby Island*. St. Juan de Fuca—Jordan and Jouy 1882; Goode 1884; Fowler 1923.

Coast of Washington: Thompson and Freeman 1930; Thompson, Dunlop, and Bell 1931. Cape Flattery—Jordan and Gilbert 1882; Jordan 1887; Rathbun 1894; Jordan and Starks 1895.

Coast of Oregon: Hallock 1877; Thompson and Freeman 1930; Thompson, Dunlop, and Bell 1931. Tillamook Head and Heceta Bank—Rathbun 1894. Off Yaquina Head*. Off Yaquina Bar, off Coos Co.—Schmitt et al. 1915.

126. (2978). LYOPSETTA EXILIS (Jordan and Gilbert). Rough sole.

Hippoglossoides exilis Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880, off San Francisco: 1881f, 1882; Jordan 1884; Rathbun 1894.

Lyopsetta exilis: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Gilbert 1915; Schmitt et al. 1915; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Alaska to San Pedro, California. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:*, Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Admiralty Inlet (*Albatross* Station 4219)—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Possession Sound*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911.

Washington: Rathbun 1894; Gilbert 1915.

Coast of Oregon: Off Cascade Head—Schmitt et al. 1915. Yaquina Bay*.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894; Gilbert 1915.

127. (2981). HIPPOGLOSSOIDES ELASSODON Jordan and Gilbert. Sole.

Hippoglossoides elassodon Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880 (1881a): 278, Puget Sound at Seattle and Tacoma Wash.: 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884, 1887; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919; Berg 1934.

RANGE: Alaska to Coast of Washington. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881a, 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884, 1887; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Admiralty Inlet (*Albatross* Stations 4214, 4215, 4218, 4219, 4220)—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Possession Sound*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. St. of Juan de Fuca—Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 3460—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Berg 1934.

128. (2979). EOPSETTA JORDANI (Lockington). English Sole.

Hippoglossoides jordani Lockington, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 2, 1879: 73, San Francisco: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan 1884; Rathbun 1894.

Eopsetta jordani: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Schmitt et al. 1915; Johnston 1917; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Unalaska (Evermann and Goldsborough 1907) to San Diego Bay. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919.

Coast of Washington: Cape Flattery*—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. La Push*. Off Grays Harbor—Johnston 1917.

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Coast of Oregon: Schmitt et al. 1915. Off Newport*. Port Orford*.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894.

129. (2984). PSETTICHTHYS MELANOSTICTUS Girard. Sand sole.

Psettichthys melanostictus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854: 140, San Francisco; Oregon: 1857, 1858; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Tanner 1890; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Schmitt et al. 1915; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Alaska (Kodiak Is.) to Monterey. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*—Tanner 1890; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Fowler 1923. Off Bellingham*. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. St. of Juan de Fuca—Fowler 1923.

Coast of Washington: Cape Flattery—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. La Push*. Cape Elizabeth near Taholah*. Grays Harbor.*

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Columbia River Mouth:* Astoria—Girard 1857, 1858.

Coast of Oregon: Off Cascade Head and off Newport—Schmitt et al. 1915. Yaquina Head*. Yaquina Bay*. Cape Arago*.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894.

130. (3005). PLEURONICHTHYS DECURRENS Jordan and Gilbert. Turbot.

Pleuronichthys decurrens Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 453, San Francisco, Monterey Bay.

RANGE: Alaska to Santa Barbara Islands. Marine. Common southward. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Oregon (occasionally): Walford 1931. G. V. Wilby reports the capture of this species in Rivers Inlet, B. C., July 21, 1916.

131. (3007). PLEURONICHTHYS COENOSUS Girard. Sole.

Pleuronichthys coenosus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 7, 1854: 139, San Francisco: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884, 1887; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

Pleuronichthys nephelus Starks and Thompson 1911: Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Alaska to San Diego. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks and Thompson 1911; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*—Fowler 1923. Port Madison—Jordan 1887. Hoods Canal near Holly*. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911; Starks and

Thompson 1911. Str. of Juan de Fuca—Fowler 1923.

132. (3009). PAROPHRYS VETULUS Girard. Sole. Lemon Sole.

Parophrys vetulus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 7, 1854: 140, California: 1857, 1858; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1887; Tanner 1890, 1894; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Schmitt et al. 1915; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Unalaska to San Diego. Marine. Common. Considerable commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1887; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*—Tanner 1890. Seattle*, Admiralty Inlet (*Albatross* stations 4219, 4221), and Port Townsend—(*Albatross* Station 4214)—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Meadowdale*. Possession Sound*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Saratoga Passage*, off Bellingham* San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Port Angeles and Str. of Juan de Fuca—Gilbert 1895. Str. Juan de Fuca—Tanner 1894.

Coast of Washington: Grays Harbor*.

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Columbia River Mouth: Astoria—Girard 1857, 1858.

Coast of Oregon: Tillamook Bay*. Nestucca Bay.* Off Cascade Head and off Newport—Schmitt et al. 1915. Yaquina Bay*. Coos Bay*. Port Orford—Girard 1858.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894.

133. (3023). PLATICHTHYS STELLATUS RUGOSUS Girard. Starry flounder.

Platichthys rugosus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 7, 1854: 139, 155, San Francisco, Presidio, Petaluma, Calif.: Suckley 1860; Hallock 1877.

Platichthys stellatus: Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks 1896, 1911; Evermann and Meek 1898; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923. *Pleuronectes stellatus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884, 1887; Tanner 1890.

RANGE: Alaska to Santa Barbara County, California. Marine. Common. Commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Suckley 1860; Hallock 1877; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1887; Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*—Tanner 1890; Fowler 1923. Meadowdale*. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896. Hoods Canal near Holly*. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Pt. Angeles*—Gilbert 1895. Str. of Juan de Fuca*—Fowler 1923.

Coast of Washington: Cape Flattery—Collins 1892; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Quillayute R. mouth*. Beach at La Push*. Quinault R. mouth*. Grays Harbor*—Hallock 1877.

Columbia River Mouth*: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Jordan 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892. One six-inch specimen at Kalama*.

Coast of Oregon:* Tillamook Bay*. Nestucca Bay*. Yaquina Bay*. Siuslaw R. and Ten Mile Cr.—Evermann and Meek 1898. Coos Bay*.

134. (3010). INOPSETTA ISCHYRA[11] (Jordan and Gilbert).

Parophrys ischyrus Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880 (1881a): 276, 453, Puget Sound: 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884.

Inopsetta ischyra: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919; Villadolid 1927.

RANGE: Puget Sound. Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Seattle—Jordan and Gilbert 1881a, 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919; Villadolid 1927.

135. (3012). LEPIDOPSETTA BILINEATA (Ayres). Sole. Rock sole. Flounder.

Platessa bilineata Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1, 1855: 40 (39 of reprint), San Francisco.

Lepidopsetta bilineata: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884, 1887; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks 1896, 1911; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919. *Platichthys umbrosus* Girard 1857a: 1857, 1858.

RANGE: Japan to Alaska and southward to Southern California. Marine. Abundant. Commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884, 1887; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*. Meadowdale*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Port Ludlow—Starks 1896. Admiralty Inlet (*Albatross* stations 4212, 4219)—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Port Angeles—Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: Cape Flattery—Girard 1857, 1857a, 1858.

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Coast of Oregon: Canon Beach*.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894.

136. (3011). ISOPSETTA ISOLEPIS (Lockington). Rock sole. Scaly-finned flounder.

Lepidopsetta isolepis Lockington, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 325, San Francisco.

Isopsetta isolepis: Rathbun 1894; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919. *Parophrys isolepis:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884. *Pleuronectes isolepis:* Tanner 1890.

RANGE: Kodiak Island (L. Townsend, Ms.) to Pt. Conception. Marine. Common. No commercial value

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884; Kincaid 1919. Seattle—Tanner 1890; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911.

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894.

137. (3014). LIMANDA ASPERA (Pallas).

Pleuronectes asper Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso.-Asiat., 3, 1811: 425, east coast of Siberia: Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Alaska and Queen Charlotte Islands. Marine. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Wharf of Seattle (probably taken by commercial fishermen in Alaska)—Fowler 1923 (see hypothetical list).

[11] Possibly this is a hybrid between *Lepidopsetta bilineata* and *Platichthys stellatus*.

138. (3025). MICROSTOMUS PACIFICUS (Lockington). Chinese sole. Slippery sole. Slime sole.

Glyptocephalus pacificus Lockington, Rept. Calif. Fish. Comm. 1878-79: 43, off Point Reyes, Calif.: Jordan 1884.

Cynicoglossus pacificus: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882. *Microstomus pacificus:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Tanner 1894; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919; Schmidt 1929; Schultz 1930a.

RANGE: Alaska (Schmidt 1929) to San Diego, California (Starks and Morris 1907). Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Elliott Bay*. Possession Sound.*. Saratoga Passage*. Whidby Is. Holmes Hbr.*. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. San Juan Channel*—Schultz 1930a. Str. Juan de Fuca—Tanner 1894; Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 3343—Gilbert 1895.

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Coast of Oregon: *Albatross* Station 3347 Gilbert 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894.

139. (3028). GLYPTOCEPHALUS ZACHIRUS[12] Lockington. Rex sole. Long-finned sole.

Glyptocephalus zachirus Lockington, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 2, 1879: 88, San Francisco: Tanner 1890, 1894; Rathbun 1894; Gilbert 1895; Starks 1911; Schmitt et al. 1915; Kincaid 1919; Schmidt 1929.

RANGE: North Pacific (Schmidt 1929), south to San Pedro Bay*. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919. Seattle—Tanner 1890. Possession Sound*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Saratoga Passage*. Str. of Juan de Fuca—Tanner 1894; Gilbert 1895.

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894. Off Cascade Head and off Newport—Schmitt et al. 1915.

Family 43. MELAMPHAIDAE Deep sea fishes

140. (1226). PLECTROMUS CRISTICEPS (Gilbert).

Melamphaes cristiceps Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890 (1891): 60, *Albatross* Station 3075 in 859 fathoms.

RANGE: Alaska to Monterey Bay. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Washington and Oregon: *Albatross* Station 3075—Gilbert 1891.

141. (1223). PLECTROMUS LUGUBRIS (Gilbert).

Melamphaes lugubris Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890 (1891): 59, coast of California, *Albatross* Station 2923 in 822 fathoms.

RANGE: Bering Sea to Panama. Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: No records for Washington and Oregon but reported from Bering Sea and California—Hubbs 1928; Jordan, Evermann and Clark 1930.

[12] Norman (1933: 221) regards *Errex* as a subgenus of *Glyptocephalus* in which opinion we concur.

Family 44. GASTEROSTEIDAE Sticklebacks

142. (1098, 1099, 1100). GASTEROSTEUS ACULEATUS ACULEATUS Linnaeus. Common three-spined stickleback.

Gasterosteus aculeatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1758: 489, Europe: Goode 1884; Regan 1909.

Gasterosteus aculeatus microcephalus: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892. *Gasterosteus (aculeatus* var.) *cataphractus:* Jordan and Jouy 1882. *Gasterosteus (aculeatus) serratus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f. *Gasterosteus cataphractus:* Bean 1892a; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks 1896, 1911; Evermann and Meek 1898; Snyder 1908a; Kincaid 1919; Powers 1921; Fowler 1923. *Gasterosteus intermedius:* Girard 1857a, 1858. *Gasterosteus serratus:* Girard 1858.

RANGE: Europe, Asia and North America. Marine, brackish, and entering freshwater. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Goode 1884; Bean 1892a; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Regan 1909; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*. Meadowdale*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911; Powers 1921. Str. of Juan de Fuca—Fowler 1923.

Coast of Washington: Neah Bay—Gilbert 1895. Cape Flattery—Girard 1857a, 1858. La Push*. Quinault R. mouth*. Grays Harbor*. Shoalwater Bay (= Willapa)—Girard 1858.

Columbia River Drainage: Mouth*.

Coast of Oregon: All freshwater streams—Snyder 1908a. Tillamook Bay*. Siuslaw R. and outlet of Tsiltcoos L.—Evermann and Meek 1898. Elk Cr. near Cannon Beach*.

143. (1101a). GASTEROSTEUS ACULEATUS MICROCEPHALUS Girard. Three-spined stickleback.

Gasterosteus microcephalus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854; 133, Four Creek (Kawaeh R.) San Joaquin Valley, Calif.: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Bean 1892a; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Gilbert and Evermann 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Seale 1895; Rutter 1896.

Gasterosteus plebeius: Ayres 1855. *Gasterosteus pugetti* Girard 1857a: 1858; Suckley 1860. *Gasterosteus williamsoni:* Rutter 1896. *Gasterosteus williamsoni microcephalus:* Evermann and Meek 1898; Evermann and Latimer 1910.

RANGE: Europe, Asia and North America. Freshwater. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Drainage:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Bean 1892a; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Freshwater streams of Puget Sound—Suckley 1860. Ft. Steilacoom—Girard 1857a, 1858. Green and Union Lakes* in Seattle—Seale 1895. Lake Washington at Seattle*—Gilbert and Evermann 1895; Evermann and Meek 1898. Ballard (Seattle)—Jordan and Starks 1895; Rutter 1896. Evans Cr. near Redmond*. Meadowdale*.

Coast of Washington: Cape Flattery—Ayres 1855. Olympic Peninsula—Evermann and Latimer 1910. L. Quinault*. Humptulips R.*. Chehalis R*.—Gilbert and Evermann 1895; Rutter 1896. Satsop R.*.

Columbia River Drainage: Cowlitz R. near Kalama*. Klaskanine R., Willamette R., McKenzie R., Walla Walla R.—Gilbert and Evermann 1895; Rutter 1896.

Coast of Oregon: Tsiltcoos L.—Evermann

and Meek 1898. Umpqua R*. Deer Cr. and S. Umpqua R. at Roseburg—Rutter 1896.

Family 45. AULORHYNCHIDAE Marine Sticklebacks

144. (1103). AULORHYNCHUS FLAVIDUS Gill. Many-spined stickleback. Tube-snout.
Aulorhynchus flavidus Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 13, 1861 (1862): 169, coast of Washington: Steindachner 1877; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks 1896, 1911; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Alaska to Southern California (San Nicholas Is. Starks and Morris 1907). Marine. Abundant. No commercial value.

RECORD: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Alki Pt. in Seattle*. Meadowdale*. Whidby Island*. Hoods Canal*. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896. Pt. Townsend—Steindachner 1877; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Pt. Angeles—Gilbert 1895.
Coast of Washington: Gill 1862a. Cape Johnson*. Grays Harbor*.
Coast of Oregon: Tillamook Bay*. Cape Arago*.

Family 46. SYNGNATHIDAE Pipefishes

145. (1113). SYNGNATHUS GRISEO-LINEATUS Ayres. Pipefish.
Syngnathus griseo-lineatus Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1, 1854: 14, San Francisco Bay: Gill 1863a; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919.
Siphostoma californiensis: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895. *Siphostoma griseolineatum:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892. *Syphostoma griseolineatum:* Swain 1883; Starks 1896; Evermann and Meek 1898; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

RANGE: Southeastern Alaska to Monterey Bay. Marine. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Swain 1883; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks 1896; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Port Ludlow—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911.
Coast of Washington: Grays Harbor*.
Columbia River Drainage: Mouth*.
Coast of Oregon: Tillamook Bay*. Nestucca Bay*. Yaquina Bay*. Siuslaw R.—Evermann andd Meek 1898. Fort Umpqua—Gill 1863a. Coos Bay*. Cape Arago*.

Family 47. ATHERINIDAE Silversides.

146. (—). ATHERINOPS AFFINIS OREGONIA Jordan and Snyder. Bay smelt.
Atherinops oregonia Jordan and Snyder, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 45, 1913: 575, Yachats R., Oregon.
Atherinops affinis affinis: Hubbs 1918; Jordan and Hubbs 1919. *Atherinops affinis oregonia:* Hubbs and Schultz 1929.

RANGE: Northern Oregon[13] to Central California. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

[13] Halkett's 1913 record for British Columbia is not valid.

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: Hubbs 1918; Jordan and Hubbs 1919. Tillamook Bay*. Yaquina Bay*. Yachats R.*, Orgon—Jordan and Snyder 1913. Coos Bay*—Hubbs and Schultz 1929.

147. (1178). ATHERINOPSIS CALIFORNIENSIS CALIFORNIENSIS Girard. Jack smelt.
Atherinopsis californiensis Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 7, 1854: 134, San Francisco, Calif.
Atherinopsis californicus: Washburn 1901. *Atherinopsis californiensis californiensis:* Hubbs 1928; Hubbs and Schultz 1929.

RANGE: Northern Oregon to Lower California. (Halkett 1913 gives the range to British Columbia, but the jack smelt does not pass the Columbia River mouth). Marine. Common. Slight commercial value in Oregon.

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: Washburn 1901. Yaquina Bay*—Hubbs 1928. Coos Bay*—Hubbs and Schultz 1929.

Family 48. SPHYRAENIDAE Barracudas

148. (1204). SPHYRAENA ARGENTEA Girard. Barracuda.
Sphyraena argentea Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 7, 1854: 144, San Diego, Calif.: Steindachner 1879; Starks 1896; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Puget Sound to Gulf of California. Marine. Common southward. Little commercial value north of California.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. Gig Harbor—Steindachner 1879. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896.

Family 49. SCOMBRIDAE Mackerels

149. (in part 1253). PNEUMATOPHORUS DIEGO (Ayres). Pacific mackerel.
Scomber diego Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1, 1856: 101, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Pneumatophorus diego: Hubbs and Schultz 1929.
Scomber japonicus: Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Prince William Sound, Alaska (Rounsefell and Dahlgren 1934) to Lower California. Marine. Common southward. No fishery in Washington or Oregon.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. Str. Juan de Fuca, off Sherringham Pt. on Vancouver Is.—Fowler 1923.
Coast of Oregon: Coos Bay*—Hubbs and Schultz 1929.

Family 50. THUNNIDAE

150. (1260). SARDA CHILENSIS (Cuvier and Valenciennes). Skipjack. California bonito.
Pelamys chilensis Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., 8, 1831: 118(163), Valparaiso.
Sarda chilensis: Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Puget Sound to Chile (Starks and Morris 1907). Marine. Common southward. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. Str. of Juan de Fuca off Sherringham Pt.—Fowler 1923.

151. (1258). GERMO ALALUNGA (Gmelin). Albacore.
Scomber alalunga Gmelin, Syst. Nat., Ed. 10, 1758: 1330, Sardinia.
Germo alalunga: Hubbs 1928; Hubbs and Schultz 1929. Common name: Scofield, N. B. 1929.

RANGE: Puget Sound to Lower California. Marine. Common southward. Slight commercial value north of California.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Hubbs and Schultz 1929.

Coast of Washington: 47° N. 152° W.—N. B. Scofield 1929.

Coast of Oregon: Coos Bay*—Hubbs 1928; Hubbs and Schultz 1929.

152. (1257). THUNNUS THYNNUS (Linnaeus). Bluefin tuna. Tuna.

Scomber thynnus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. Ed. 10, 1758: 297, Europe.

Thunnus saliens Jordan and Evermann, Occ. Papers, Calif. Acad. Sci., 12, 1926: 10, Santa Catalina Is., Calif.: Jordan, Evermann and Clark 1930. *Thunnus thynnus:* Walford 1931.

RANGE: Oregon to Guadalupe Islands. Marine. Common southward. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: Jordan, Evermann and Clark 1930; Walford 1931.

Family 51. TRICHIURIDAE Hairtails. Cutlassfishes

153. (1277). BENTHODESMUS ATLANTICUS Goode and Bean. Hairtail. Cutlassfish.

Benthodesmus atlanticus Goode and Bean, Oceanic. Ichth., 1895: 205, Grand Banks: Gilbert 1917.

RANGE: North Atlantic and North Pacific Oceans. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Bentinck Is. near Victoria, B. C.—Gilbert 1917.

Family 52. BRAMIDAE Pomfret

154. (1359). BRAMA RAII (Block). Pomfret.

Sparus raii Block, Naturgesch. Ausl. Fische, 5, 1791: 95; after Ray.

Brama raii: Bean, T. H., 1884; Goode 1884; Kincaid 1919; Crawford 1927a. *Brama raji;* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892.

RANGE: Alaska to Santa Catalina Island. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. Pt. Townsend—Bean, T. H. 1884.

Coast of Washington: Goode 1884. Cape Flattery*—Crawford 1927a.

Washington: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892.

Coast of Oregon: Newport*.

Family 53. STROMATEIDAE Pampanos

155. (1367). PEPRILUS SIMILLIMUS (Ayres). California pampano.

Poronotus simillimus Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1st ser., 2, 1860: 84, San Francisco.

Rhombus simillimus: Starks 1896; Kincaid 1919. *Stromateus simillimus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Goode 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892.

RANGE: Puget Sound to San Diego. Marine. Common southward. No commercial value in Washington or Oregon. G. V. Wilby reports the capture of this species in the Straits of Juan de Fuca in 1903 and 1908. Specimens in Provincial Museum, Victoria.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896.

Coast of Oregon: Goode 1884.

Family 54. ICOSTEIDAE Ragfishes

156. (1371). ICOSTEUS AENIGMATICUS Lockington. Ragfish.

Icosteus aenigmaticus Lockington, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 63, off San Francisco: Goode and Bean 1895; Cohn 1905; Schultz 1930a.

Schedophilopsis spinosus: Goode and Bean 1895.

RANGE: British Columbia to San Diego, California. Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Washington: Goode and Bean 1895.

Washington: Lockington 1880.

Columbia River Mouth: Cohn 1905. Ilwaco*—Schultz 1930a. Astoria—Goode and Bean 1895.

Family 55. ACROTIDAE

157. (1372). ACROTUS WILLOUGHBYI Bean.

Acrotus willoughbyi Bean, T. H., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 10, 1887: 631, Quinault Agency, Wash.: Bean, B. A., 1899; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919; Crawford 1927a.

RANGE: Petersburg*, Alaska to San Pedro, California. Marine. Not rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. Gig Harbor and Whidby Is.*—Crawford 1927a. Port Townsend—Bean, B. A. 1899. San Juan Islands*.

Coast of Washington: Damon—Bean, T. H. 1887; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892.

Family 56. PERCIDAE Perch

158. (1415). PERCA FLAVESCENS (Mitchill). Yellow perch.

Morone flavescens Mitchill, Rept. Fish. N. Y. 1814, 18, near New York City. *Perca flavescens:* Evermann and Meek 1898; Schultz 1929.

RANGE: Eastern United States, introduced into the western United States. Freshwater. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Drainage*: Schultz 1929. L. Washington*—Evermann and Meek 1898. L. Sammamish*.

Columbia River Drainage: Silver L.* Cowlitz Co. Umatilla R.*. Moses L.*, Grant. Co., Wash. Deep L. and Long L. in Grande Coulee*.

Family 57. CENTRARCHIDAE Bass and sunfish

159. (1410). APLITES SALMOIDES Rafinesque. Large-mouth black bass.

Aplites salmoides Rafinesque, Ichthyologia Ohiensis, 1820: 30, Ohio River: Schultz 1929. Common name: McGuire 1898.

RANGE: Eastern United States, introduced into western United States. Freshwater. Common. Commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Drainage*: L. Washington*. L. Union*. L. Sammamish*. San Juan Is. in a lake*.

Washington: Schultz 1929.

Columbia River Drainage: Mouth*. Silver Lake*, Cowlitz Co. Kalama*. Willamette R.—McGuire 1898. Mouth Umatilla R.*. Rock L.*. Moses L.*., Grant Co., Wash. Hangman R.*.

Oregon: Schultz 1929.

Goose Lake Drainage: Dog Cr.*.

160. (1409). MICROPTERUS DOLOMIEU Lacépède. Small-mouth black bass.
Micropterus dolomieu Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Poiss., 4, 1802: 325: Schultz 1929.

RANGE: Eastern United States, introduced into the western United States. Freshwater. Not common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Washington: Schultz 1929.
Oregon: Schultz 1929.

161. (1387). CHAENOBRYTTUS GULOSUS (Cuvier and Valenciennes). Warmouth bass.
Pomotis gulosus Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., 3, 1829: 367 (498), New Orleans.
Chaenobryttus gulosus: Chapman and DeLacy 1933.

RANGE: Introduced into western United States. Freshwater. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Columbia River Drainage: Kalama R.*—Chapman and DeLacy 1933.

162. (1403). HELIOPERCA INCISOR (Cuvier and Valenciennes). Bluegill sunfish.
Pomotis incisor Cuvier and Valenciennes, Hist. Nat. Poiss., 7, 1831: 350 (466), New Orleans.
Helioperca incisor: Chapman and DeLacy 1933.

RANGE: Introduced into western United States. Freshwater. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Columbia River Drainage: Kalama R.*—Chapman and DeLacy 1933.

163. (1408). EUPOMOTIS GIBBOSUS (Linnaeus). Pumpkinseed sunfish.
Perca gibbosa Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., Ed. 10, 1758: 293, Carolinas.
Eupomotis gibbosus: Schultz 1929.

RANGE: Eastern United States, introduced into the western United States. Freshwater. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Drainage: In lakes generally*. L. Washington*. L. Sammamish*.
Washington: Schultz 1929.
Columbia River Drainage: Silver L.*, Cowlitz Co. Umatilla R. at Pendleton, Ore.*. Crab Cr.* near Odessa, and in Moses L.*. Deep L. and Long L. in Grande Coulee*. Wenatchee R.*
Goose Lake Drainage: Dog Cr.*
Oregon: Schultz 1929.

164. (1391). APOMOTIS CYNELLUS (Rafinesque). Green sunfish.
Lepomis cyanellus Rafinesque, Jour. de Physique 88, 1819: 420, Ohio River.

RANGE: Eastern United States, introduced into western United States. Freshwater. Commercial value.

RECORDS: Doubtful record from southern Oregon.

165. (1381). POMOXIS ANNULARIS Rafinesque. White crappie.
Pomoxis annularis Rafinesque, Amer. Month. Mag., 4, 1818: 41, falls of Ohio River: Schultz 1929.

RANGE: Eastern United States, introduced into the western United States. Freshwater. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Drainage: L. Washington*, L. Union*.
Washington: Schultz 1929.
Columbia River Drainage: Silver L.* Cowlitz Co. Kalama*. Moses L.*, Grant Co., Wash.
Oregon: Schultz 1929.

166. (1382). POMOXIS SPAROIDES (Lacépède). Black crappie.
Labrus sparoides Lacépède, Hist. Nat. Poiss., 3, 1802: 517 and 518, S. Carolina: Schultz 1929, 1930a.

RANGE: Eastern United States, introduced into the western United States. Freshwater. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Drainage: L. Wash.*; L. Union* in Seattle—Schultz 1930a.
Washington: Schultz 1929.
Columbia River Drainage: Kalama*. Mouth Umatilla R.*. Grande Ronde R. at Elgin*. Moses L.*.
Oregon: Schultz 1929.

Family 58. MORONIDAE Sea bass

167. (1530). ROCCUS SAXATILIS (Walbaum). Striped bass.
Perca saxatilis Walbaum, Artedi Gen. Pisc., 1792: 330, New York.
Roccus lineatus: Scofield and Bryant 1926; Hubbs and Schultz 1929. *Roccus saxatilis:* Schultz 1929, 1931.

RANGE: Atlantic Coast of North America. Introduced to Pacific Coast; now taken from northern Oregon to southern California. Marine and freshwater. Common. Considerable commerce value.

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: Schultz 1929. Coos Bay*—Scofield and Bryant 1926; Hubbs and Schultz 1919; Schultz 1931.

Family 59. OTOLITHIDAE

168. (1789). ATRACTOSCION NOBILIS (Ayres). White sea bass.
Johnius nobilis Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., 2, 1860: 77, San Francisco.
Cynoscion nobilis: Jordan 1894; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Gulf of California, occasionally taken as a visitor as far north as southeastern Alaska. Marine. Rare northward. Common in southern California. No commercial value northward.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. Sooke Harbor, 20 miles west of Victoria—Jordan 1894. Str. Juan de Fuca, Sherringham Pt.—Fowler 1923.

Family 60. TRICHODONTIDAE

169. (2632). TRICHODON TRICHODON (Tilesius). Sand fish.
Trachinus trichodon Tilesius, Mem. Acad. St. Petersb., 4, 1811: 73, fig. 8, Kamchatka.
Trichodon trichodon: Washburn 1901.

RANGE: Kamchatka to Oregon. Marine. Common northward. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: San Juan Islands*.
Coast of Washington*: Grays Harbor*. Seaview.*.
Coast of Oregon: Washburn 1901. Yaquina Bay*. Winchester Bay near Reedsport*.

Family 61. SCORPAENIDAE Rockfish. Rock cod

170. (2176). SEBASTOLOBUS ALTIVELIS Gilbert. Spiny-headed rockfish. Lobe-finned rockfish.
Sebastolobus altivelis Gilbert, Rept. U. S. Fish. Comm., 19, 1893: 410, pl. 23, *Albatross* Station 3338 in 625 fathoms—south of Alaska Peninsula: Hubbs 1926b.

RANGE: Aleutian Islands to San Diego, California, in deep water. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 2871—Hubbs 1926b.

171. (2175). SEBASTOLOBUS ALASCANUS Bean. Spiny-headed rockfish. Lobe-finned rockfish.
Sebastolobus alascanus Bean, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890: 44, off Trinity Islands, Alaska: Gilbert 1895; Hubbs 1926b.

RANGE: Alaska to Santa Barbara Islands (Stark and Morris 1907). Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Str. Juan de Fuca—Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 3343—Gilbert 1895. *Albatross* Station 2866—Hubbs 1926b.

Coast of Oregon: *Albatross* stations 3346, 3347—Gilbert 1895.

172. (2180). SEBASTODES PAUCISPINIS (Ayres). Bocaccio, grouper.
Sebastes paucispinis Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., 1, 1854: 6, San Francisco.
Sebastodes paucispinis: Rathbun 1894; Cramer 1895; Eigenmann and Beeson 1895; Schmitt et al. 1915.

RANGE: Barclay Sound, B. C., to San Diego (Eigenmann and Beeson 1895; Cramer 1895). Marine. Common southward. Some commercial value.

RECORDS: Washington: Rathbun 1894. Off Newport and on Heceta Bank—Schmitt et al. 1915.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894. Yaquina Bay*.

173. (in part 2181 and 2182). SEBASTODES FLAVIDUS Ayres. Yellowtail rockfish
Sebastodes flavidus Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., ser. 1, 2, 1862: 209, fig. 64, San Francisco: Rathbun 1894; Washburn 1901; Hubbs 1928; Hubbs and Schultz 1933.
Sebastosomus flavidus: Eigenmann and Beeson 1895.

RANGE: Washington to Lower California. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Eigenmann and Beeson 1895.

Coast of Washington: Northward to Cape Flattery*—Hubbs 1928; Hubbs and Schultz 1933.

Coast of Oregon: Washburn 1901. Yaquina Bay*. Heceta Bank—Rathbun 1894; Hubbs and Schultz 1933. Off shore from Cape Arago*, Cape Blanco* and Port Orford*—Hubbs and Schultz 1933.

174. (—). SEBASTODES COLUMBIANUS Hubbs and Schultz.
Sebastodes columbianus Hubbs and Schultz, Univ. Wash. Publ. Biol., 2(2) 1933: 24. Columbia River Mouth.

RANGE: Columbia River mouth.

RECORDS: Columbia River Mouth*:—Hubbs and Schultz 1933.

175. (2183). SEBASTODES MELANOPS (Girard). Black bass.
Sebastes melanops Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 8, 1856: 135, Astoria, Ore.: 1858; Günther 1860; Suckley 1860.
Sebastichthys melanops: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a, 1887; Collins 1892. *Sebastodes melanops:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Cramer 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923; Hubbs and Schultz 1933. *Sebastosomus simulans* Gill 1864.

RANGE: Southern Alaska to Pt. Arguello, California. Sitka to Monterey (Cramer 1895). Marine. Common. Considerable commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Suckley 1860; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a, 1887; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Tacoma, Wash.—Collins 1892. Seattle—Hubbs and Schultz 1933. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Str. Juan de Fuca—Fowler 1923.

Coast of Washington: Hubbs and Schultz 1933. Neah Bay—Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1887. Cape Flattery—Girard 1857a, 1858; Günther 1860; Gill 1864. Cape Johnson*; La Push*; Pt. Grenville near Moclips*—Hubbs and Schultz 1933. Cape Elizabeth near Taholah.*

Columbia River Mouth: Astoria—Girard 1857a, 1858; Günther 1860.

Coast of Oregon: Hubbs and Schultz 1933. Ecola Rocks*. Cape Falcon*. Three Arch Rks. near Oceanside*. Nestucca Bay*. Otter Rock to Cape Foulweather*. Yaquina Head*; Yaquina Bay*; Cape Arago*; Port Orford*—Hubbs and Schultz—1933. Off Siuslaw R. mouth—Rathbun 1894.

176. (2185). SEBASTODES MYSTINUS (Jordan and Gilbert). Black bass.
Sebastichthys mystinus Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 4, 1881: 71-72, San Francisco: 1881f (nomen nudum); Jordan 1884a.
Primospina mystinus: Eigenmann and Beeson 1895. *Sebastodes mystinus:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Cramer 1895; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Alaska to San Diego. Puget Sound to San Diego (Eigenmann and Beeson 1895; Cramer 1895). Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882a; Jordan 1884a; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919. Seattle and Str. Juan de Fuca—Fowler 1923.

Coast of Oregon: Off Coos Bay*. Pt. Orford*.

177. (2195). SEBASTODES PINNIGER (Gill). Orange rockfish.
Sebastosomus pinniger Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 16, 1864: 147, San Francisco.
Sebastichthys pinniger: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a, 1887; Collins 1892; Tanner 1892. *Sebastodes pinniger:* Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Cramer 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Schmitt et al. 1915; Johnston 1917; Kincaid 1919. *Sebastomus pinniger:* Eigenmann and Beeson 1895.

RANGE: Hecate Str. (Thompson. W. F., 1915a) to Lower California (Wales 1932). Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a, 1887; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Cramer 1895; Kincaid 1919. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Admiralty inlet—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

Coast of Washington: Neah Bay—Jordan and Jouy 1882. Flattery Bank—Rathbun 1894. Grays Harbor—Collins 1892; Johnston 1917. Shoalwater Bay (= Willapa)—Tanner 1892.

Coast of Oregon: Cape Falcon, Cape Lookout, Yaquina Head*, Heceta Bank, off mouth Siuslaw R., off Tahkenitch Cr., off mouth Umpqua R., off mouth Coquille R., Port Orford Reef—Rathbun 1894. Off Cascade Head—Schmitt et al. 1915. Yaquina Bay*.

178. (2196). SEBASTODES MINIATUS (Jordan and Gilbert). Vermilion rockfish.
Sebastichthys miniatus Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 70, Monterey.
Sebastodes miniatus: Rathbun 1894.

RANGE: Oregon to San Diego. Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: Port Orford Reef —Rathbun 1894.

179. (2194). SEBASTODES PRORIGER (Jordan and Gilbert). Red-striped rockfish.
Sebastichthys proriger Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 327, Monterey.
Sebastodes clavilatus Starks 1911: Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Puget Sound to San Diego. Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919. Elliott Bay*. Saratoga Passage*.

180. (—). SEBASTODES WILSONI Gilbert.
Sebastodes wilsoni Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 48, 1915: 333, pl. 16, fig. 8, Monterey Bay.

RANGE: Swiftsure shoal, British Columbia (Hubbs and Schultz 1932a) to Monterey. Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: *Albatross* Station 3078, off Oregon—Hubbs 1928.

181. (2193). SEBASTODES ALUTUS (Gilbert). Long-jawed rockfish.
Sebastichthys alutus Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890: 76, Santa Barbara Islands, Calif.
Sebastodes alutus: Gilbert 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

RANGE: Bering Sea to Santa Barbara. Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Str. Juan de Fuca—Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Stations 3449, 3459—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

182. (2206). SEBASTODES INTRONIGER (Gilbert). Alaska red rockfish.
Sebastichthys introniger Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890: 81, Santa Barbara Islands.
Sebastodes introniger: Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Bering Sea to Santa Barbara. Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919. Off Everett.

183. (2200). SEBASTODES SAXICOLA (Gilbert). Olive-backed rockfish.
Sebastichthys saxicola Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890: 78, Santa Barbara Islands.
Sebastodes saxicola: Starks and Morris 1907.

RANGE: Southeastern Alaska (Evermann and Goldsboroughh 1907) to San Diego. Marine. No commercial value. (The Alaskan record has not been confirmed.)

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: Starks and Morris 1907.

184. (2201). SEBASTODES CRAMERI Jordan.
Sebastodes crameri Jordan, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 19, 1896 (1897): 451, Coast of Oregon, *Albatross* Station 3091, in Gilbert 1897.

RANGE: Coast of Oregon. Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: Off Tillamook— Gilbert 1897.

185. (2203). SEBASTODES DIPLOPROA (Gilbert). Lobe-jawed rockfish.
Sebastichthys diploproa Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890: 79, Coronado Islands at *Albatross* Station 2935 in 124 fathoms.
Sebastodes diploproa: Hubbs 1928.

RANGE: Nanaimo, B. C., to Coronado Islands. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Hoods Canal* —Hubbs 1928.

186. (—). SEBASTODES EMPHAEUS Starks.
Sebastodes emphaeus Starks, Ann. Carn. Mus., 7, 1911: 183, San Juan Islands: Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Puget Sound. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Elliott Bay*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Islands*— Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919. O'Neal Island, San Juan Co.*.

187. (2210). SEBASTODES ROSACEUS (Girard).
Sebastes rosaceus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 8, 1854: 146, San Diego, San Francisco.
Sebastodes rosaceus: Rathbun 1894; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. *Sebastodes rosaceus parvus:* Ayres 1855.

RANGE: Puget Sound and Cerros Island, Lower California (Starks and Morris 1907). Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

Coast of Washington: Cape Flattery— Ayres 1855.

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

188. (2216). SEBASTODES RUPESTRIS (Gilbert).
Sebastichthys rupestris Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890: 76, Santa Barbara Islands, at *Albatross* Station 2946, in 150 fathoms.

RANGE: Southeastern Alaska and Cerros Island, Lower California (Starks and Morris 1907). Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: No records for Washington or Oregon.

189. (2207). SEBASTODES RUBERRIMUS Cramer. Red rockfish. Red rockcod. Red snapper.

Sebastodes ruberrimus Cramer, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., 5, 1895: 597, pls. 62, 63, and 69, Monterey: Jordan and Starks 1895; Schmitt et al. 1915; Fowler 1923.

Sebastichthys ruber: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a, 1887; Collins 1892; Tanner 1892. *Sebastodes ruber:* Rathbun 1894. *Sebastomus ruber:* Eigenmann and Beeson 1895.

RANGE: Southeastern Alaska to San Diego. Marine. Common. Considerable commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a; Cramer 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895. San Diego to Alaska—Eigenmann and Beeson 1895. Seattle* and Str. of Juan de Fuca—Jordan 1884a; Fowler 1923. Hoods Canal near Holly*.

Coast of Washington: Neah Bay—Jordan 1887. Cape Flattery, Capt Johnson, Willapa Bank—Rathbun 1894. Bank off Grays Harbor—Collins 1892; Schmitt et al. 1915. Shoalwater Bay (Willapa)—Tanner 1892.

Coast of Oregon: Schmitt et al. 1915. Off Tillamook Head, off Cape Meares, off Yaquina Head*, off Cape Perpetua, off Heceta Bank, off mouth of Siuslaw R., and Port Orford Reef—Rathbun 1894. Pt. Orford*.

190. (2221). SEBASTODES RUBRIVINCTUS (Jordan and Gilbert). Spanish flag.

Sebastichthys rubrivinctus Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 291, Santa Barbara Channel.

Sebastodes rubrivinctus: Hubbs 1928.

RANGE: British Columbia to San Diego, California. Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: No records for Washington and Oregon.

191. (2218). SEBASTODES ZACENTRUS (Gilbert).

Sebastichthys zacentrus Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890: 77, Santa Barbara Islands, at *Albatross* Stations 2893 and 2946 in 145 and 150 fathoms. *Sebastodes deani* Starks 1911: Kincaid 1919; (Hubbs 1928, authority for synonym.)

RANGE: Puget Sound to San Diego, California. Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: San Juan Islands—Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919.

Coast of Oregon: Coos Bay—Starks and Morris 1907.

192. (2219). SEBASTODES ELONGATUS (Ayres). Green-striped rockfish.

Sebastes elongatus Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., 2, 1858-1862, (Oct. 17, 1859): 26, San Francisco.

Sebastodes elongatus: Rathbun 1894; Hubbs 1928.

RANGE: Puget Sound to Lower California. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Hoods Canal* —Hubbs 1928. Saratoga Passage*.

Washington: Rathbun 1894.

Oregon: Rathbun 1894.

193. (2222 and 2222a). SEBASTODES AURICULATUS (Girard). Brown rockfish.

Sebastes auriculatus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 8, 1854: 131, 146, San Francisco.

Auctospina auriculatus Eigenmann and Beeson 1895. *Auctospina dalli:* Jordan, Evermann, and Clark 1930. *Sebastichthys auriculatus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a. *Sebastodes auriculatus:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Washburn 1901. *Sebastodes auriculatus dalli:* Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Puget Sound to San Martin Island, Lower California. Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Eigenmann and Beeson 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. San Francisco to Puget Sound—Jordan, Evermann and Clark 1930.

Columbia River Mouth: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892. San Diego, Columbia R. to Puget Sound—Eigenmann and Beeson 1895.

Coast of Oregon: Washburn 1901.

194. (2224). SEBASTODES CAURINUS (Richardson). Yellow-backed rockfish.

Sebastes caurinus Richardson, Voy. *Sulphur,* Ichthyology, 1845: 77, pl. 41, fig. 1, Sitka.

Pteropodus caurinus: Eigenmann and Beeson 1895. *Pteropodus vexillaris:* Eigenmann and Beeson 1895. *Sebastichthys caurinus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a. *Sebastichthys vexillaris:* Jordan and Gilbert 1882. *Sebastodes caurinus:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Cramer 1895; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks 1896, 1911; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919; Hubbs and Schultz 1933.

RANGE: Sitka, Alaska to Yaquina Bay, Oregon. Marine. Common. Commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan 1884a; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Cramer 1895; Eigenmann and Beeson 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919; Hubbs and Schultz 1933. Seattle*—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Off Everett.* Hoods Canal near Holly*. Pt. Ludlow*—Starks 1896. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Str. Juan de Fúca*—Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 3449—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

Coast of Oregon: Yaquina Bay*.

195. (2226). SEBASTODES MALIGER (Jordan and Gilbert). Speckled or brown rockfish. Orange-spotted rockfish.

Sebastichthys maliger Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 322, San Francisco: 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a; Tanner 1890.

Pteropodus maliger: Eigenmann and Beeson 1895. *Sebastodes maliger:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Cramer 1895; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923; Hubbs and Schultz 1933.

RANGE: Sitka, Alaska to Monterey Bay. Marine. Common. Commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Eigenmann and Beeson 1895; Kincaid 1919; Hubbs and Schultz 1933. Seattle*—Tanner 1890; Fowler 1923. Elliott Bay*. Possession Sound*. Hoods Canal*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Islands*. Str. Juan de Fuca—Jordan 1884a; Fowler 1923.

Coast of Oregon: Port Orford*—Hubbs and Schultz 1933.

196. (2229). SEBASTODES CHRYSOMELAS (Jordan and Gilbert). Black and yellow rockfish.
Sebastichthys chrysomelas Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 455, 465, Monterey, Calif.

RANGE: Central California to San Diego. Marine. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Although Jordan, Evermann and Clark 1930, and Walford 1931 give the range from Puget Sound to San Diego, we are unable to verify any record outside of California.

197. (2230). SEBASTODES NEBULOSUS (Ayres). Chinese rockcod. Yellow-spotted rockfish.
Sebastes nebulosus Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 1, 1854: 5, San Francisco.
Pteropodus nebulosus: Eigenmann and Beeson 1895. *Sebastichthys nebulosus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a, 1887. *Sebastodes nebulosus:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894; Cramer 1895; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Hecate Strait (Thompson 1915) to Pt. Conception. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884a; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919. Seattle—Fowler 1923. Puget Sound to Pt. Harford. (San Luis Obispo) California—Cramer 1895; Eigenmann and Beeson 1895.
Coast of Washington: Rathbun 1894. Neah Bay—Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1887.
Oregon: Rathbun 1894.

198. (2232). SEBASTODES NIGROCINCTUS (Ayres). Black-banded rockfish.
Sebastes nigrocinctus Ayres, Proc. Calif. Acad. Nat. Sci., 2, 1859: 25, fig. 6, San Francisco.
Sebastichthys nigrocinctus: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1887; Eigenmann and Beeson 1895. *Sebastodes nigrocinctus:* Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Cramer 1895; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Alaska to Monterey Bay (Eigenmann and Beeson 1895). Marine. Common. Commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892. San Juan Islands—Kincaid 1919. Str. Juan de Fuca*—Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923. Vancouver Is. to Monterey—Cramer 1895.
Coast of Washington: Neah Bay—Jordan 1887.

Family 62. ANOPLOPOMIDAE

199. (2255). ANOPLOPOMA FIMBRIA (Pallas). Skil fish. Coalfish. Black cod. Sablefish. "Mackerel".
Gadus fimbria Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat., 3, 1811: 200, probably Aleutian Islands.
Anoplopoma fimbria: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884b; Swan 1885; Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Tanner 1892; Rathbun 1894, 1899; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Johnston 1917; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Alaska to southern California. Marine. Common. Considerable commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884b; Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919. Off docks, Seattle*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Islands*. Str. Juan de Fuca—Jordan 1884b; Fowler 1923.
Coast of Washington: Cape Flattery—Swan 1885. Flattery Bank to Grays Harbor*—Johnson 1917. Cape Johnson, near Destruction Is. in 859 fathoms, Willapa Bank—Rathbun 1894. Off Shoalwater (Willapa) Bay—Tanner 1892.
Washington: Rathbun 1899.
Coast of Oregon: Off Nestucca Bay, off Cascade Head, off Cape Perpetua, off Siuslaw R., Heceta Bank and Port Orford Reef—Rathbun 1894.

Family 63. ERILEPIDAE

200. (2256). ERILEPIS ZONIFER (Lockington). Giant sea bass. Priest-fish.
Myriolepis zonifer Lockington, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 3, 1880: 248, Monterey.
Erilepis zonifer: Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Alaska to Monterey (Jordan, Evermann and Clark 1930). Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919.

Family 64. HEXAGRAMMIDAE[14] Greenling. Rock trout

201. (2258). CHIROPSIS DECAGRAMMUS (Pallas). Rock trout. Kelp greenling.
Labrax decagrammus Pallas, Mem. Acad. St. Petersb., 2, 1810: 386, pl. 22, fig. 2, Elias Bay.
Chiropsis guttatus Girard 1858. *Hexagrammos decagrammus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884b; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Gilbert 1895; Washburn 1901; Evermann ad Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Kodiak Island to Point Conception. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884b; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919. Seattle—Fowler 1923. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Sucia Is.—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Pt. Angeles—Gilbert 1895.
Coast of Washington: Neah Bay—Jordan

[14] Jordan and Starks (1895) report the capture of *H. ordinatus* at Port Angeles. We think this record of *octogrammus* (= *ordinatus*) to be invalid for the following reasons: 1. Obviously the identification was made by the aid of Jordan and Gilbert's Synopsis (1883). 2. In this Synopsis the identification would depend largely upon the differences in the character of the lateral line pattern among three species, *stelleri* (= *asper*), *octogrammus* (= *ordinatus*) and *superciliosus*. The description of the fourth lateral line in each species, is: "one from just below the pectoral fin, undulating along the sides of the abdomen, ceasing in front of tips of ventrals" (stelleri); "the fourth commences below and in front of the basis of the pectoral, and extends to a point a little behind that measured by the extremity of that fin" (*octogrammus*); and "one from throat to about middle of anal" (*superciliosus*). The lateral lines of the first two could be easily confused since there is no mention of a branch of the fourth lateral line, extending to the base of the ventral, in the description of *ordinatus*. *H. octogrammus* and *stelleri* are very much alike except for the fourth lateral line. Therefore, we believe the record was for *stelleri*. 3. Further, among the several hundreds of specimens of rock trout caught by us and associates in Puget Sound and along the open coast, *octogrammus* has never been found in our waters. We have many specimens of *octogrammus* from Alaska, and we are thoroughly familiar with all of these species.

and Jouy 1882. Cape Johnson*. La Push*. Cape Elizabeth near Taholah*. Pt. Grenville near Moclips*.

Columbia River Mouth: Astoria—Girard 1858.

Coast of Oregon: Washburn 1901. Cape Falcon*. Three Arch Rks. near Oceanside*. Cape Foulweather*. Yaquina Head*. Yaquina Bay*. Ecola Rks*. Cape Arago*.

202. (2260). HEXAGROMMOS STELLERI Tilesius. Greenling.

Hexagrammos stelleri Tilesius, Mem. Acad. St. Petersb., 2, 1810: 335, Kamchatka: Jordan 1884b; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919.

Chiropsis nebulosus: Girard 1858. *Chirus hexagrammus:* Günther 1860. *Chirus nebulosus:* Günther 1860. *Hexagrammos asper:* Suckley 1860; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Starks 1896. *Hexagrammos hexagrammus:* Jordan and Starks 1895. *Hexagrammos octogrammus:* Washburn 1901. *Hexagrammos ordinatus:* Jordan and Starks 1895.

RANGE: Kamchatka to San Francisco. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884b; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919. Steilacoom—Girard 1858; Günther 1860; Suckley 1860. Seattle*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896. Pt. Angeles—Jordan and Starks 1895. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Sucia Island—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

Columbia River: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892.

Coast of Oregon: Washburn 1901.

203. (2261). LEBIUS SUPERCILIOSUS (Pallas). Red greenling.

Labrax superciliosus Pallas, Mem. Acad. St. Petersb., 2, 1810: 388, Unalaska.

Hexagrammos lagocephalus: Jordan 1884b. *Hexagrammos superciliosus:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Bean, T. H., 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Bering Sea to Monterey Bay. Marine. Common. Slight commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Kincaid 1919. Pt. Townsend—Bean, T. H. 1884. San Juan Islands*. New Orcas Islands—Günther 1860.

Coast of Washington: Cape Flattery—Jordan 1884b. Cape Johnson*. La Push*. Cape Elizabeth near Taholah*. Pt. Grenville near Moclips*.

Coast of Oregon: Ecola Rks*. Cape Falcon*. Three Arch Rks. near Oceanside*. Cape Foulweather*. Yaquina Head*. Cape Arago*.

204. (2266). OXYLEBIUS PICTUS Gill. Convict fish. Painted greenling.

Oxylebius pictus Gill, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 14, 1862: 278, California: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Puget Sound to San Miguel Island, Lower California (Starks and Morris 1907). Marine. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. San Juan Islands—Starks 1911. Str. Juan de Fuca—Fowler 1923.

Coast of Oregon: Tillamook Bay*.

205. (2264). ZANIOLEPIS LATIPINNIS Girard. Long-spined greenling. Broad-finned greenling.

Zaniolepis latipinnis Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 9, 1857 (1858a): 202, Ft. Steilacoom, Puget Sound, Washington: 1858; Günther 1860; Suckley 1860; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: North Pacific southward to San Diego, California (Starks and Morris 1907). Marine. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Suckley 1860; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Ft. Steilacoom—Girard 1858, 1858a; Günther 1860. Seattle*—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

Family 65. OPHIODONTIDAE Ling cod

206. (2263). OPHIODON ELONGATUS Girard. Ling cod. Cultus cod.

Ophiodon elongatus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 7, 1854; 133, San Francisco: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Jordan 1884b; Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Rathbun 1894, 1899; Gilbert 1895; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks 1896, 1911; Evermann and Latimer 1910; Schmitt et al. 1915; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

Ophiodon pantherinus: Günther 1860. *Oplopoma pantherina* Girard 1857a: 1857, 1858; Hallock 1877.

RANGE: Alaska to San Diego, California (Starks and Morris 1907). Marine. Common. Considerable commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f; Jordan 1884b; Collins 1892; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Seattle,* and Str. Juan de Fuca*—Fowler 1923. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Pt. Angeles—Gilbert 1895. Str. Juan de Fuca—Hallock 1877.

Coast of Washington: Neah Bay—Jordan and Jouy 1882. Cape Flattery*—Girard 1857, 1857a, 1858; Günther 1860; Rathbun 1894. Cape Johnson*. La Push*.

Washington: Rathbun 1899.

Columbia River Mouth: Chinook, Wash.—Evermann and Latimer 1910.

Coast of Oregon: Schmitt et al. 1915. Off Cape Meares, Heceta Bank, off mouth Coquille R., and Port Orford Reef—Rathbun 1894. Coos Bay*. Cape Arago*.

Family 66. COTTIDAE [15] [16] Sculpins

207. (2267). JORDANIA ZONOPE Starks

Jordania zonope Starks, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 47, 1895 (1896a): 410, Port Orchard, Puget Sound: 1911; Kincaid 1919; Schultz 1930a.

RANGE: Puget Sound and Pt. Joe, California. (Mr. Bolin reports a specimen at Pt. Joe, Calif., coughed up by a rockfish taken at 21 fathoms. Marine. Not common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. Pt. Orchard—Starks 1896a. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911; Schultz 1930a.

Asemichthys taylori Gilbert, Contr. Can. Biol, 1912: 215-216, Departure Bay, Vancouver Island. There is no record for Washington or Oregon.

G. V. Wilby just loaned us for examination the second known specimen of this species, taken in a dredge at Tasu Harbour, Queen Charlotte Islands, 7 to 25 fathoms, June 27, 1935.

208. (2268). PARICELINUS HOPLITICUS Eigenmann and Eigenmann.

Paricelinus hopliticus Eigenmann and Eigenmann, West Amer. Sci., 6, 1899: 131, Cortez Banks off San Diego: Starks and Morris 1907.

RANGE: Off Oregon to Cortez Banks.

RECORDS: Coast of Oregon: Starks and Morris 1907.

209. (2271). CHITONOTUS PUGETENSIS (Steindachner). Rough-backed sculpin.

Artedius pugetensis Steindachner, Ichth. Beitr., 5, 1876, 1877: 133, pl. 14, fig. 2, Puget Sound: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1822; Jordan and Jouy 1882; Goode 1884.

Chitonotus pugentensis: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Starks 1896, 1911; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Kincaid 1919; Fowler 1923.

RANGE: Puget Sound to San Diego, California. Marine. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Goode 1884; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Ft. Steilacoom, Pt. Townsend—Steindachner 1877. Elliott Bay.* Seattle*—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Fowler 1923. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896. Possession Sound*. Saratoga Passage*. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Str. Juan de Fuca—Jordan and Jouy 1882.

210. (2273). TARANDICHTHYS FILAMENTOSUS (Gilbert). Long-rayed sculpin.

Icelinus filamentosus Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890: 85, off Santa Barabara Islands, in 145 and 55 fathoms.

Tarandichthys filamentosus: Gilbert and Thompson 1905; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Alaska to Santa Barbara Islands. Marine. Not rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region:* Kincaid 1919. Off Everett*. Saratoga Passage*. Hoods Canal—Gilbert and Thompson 1905. Hoods Canal near Holly*.

211. (2274). TARANDICHTHYS TENUS (Gilbert).

Icelinus tenuis Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 13, 1890: 86, off Santa Barbara Islands, *Albatross* stations 2893, 2946 and others, in 45 to 150 fathoms.

Tarandichthys tenuis: Hubbs 1928.

RANGE: Alaska to southern California. Marine. Not rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region*: Possession Sound*. Hoods Canal near Holly*—Hubbs 1928. Saratoga Passage*.

212. (—). ICELINUS BURCHAMI Evermann and Goldsborough.

Icelinus burchami Evermann and Goldsborough, Bull. U. S. Bur. Fish., 26, 1906: 297, fig. 48, off Loring, Alaska: Hubbs 1928.

RANGE: Alaska to Santa Barbara Islands (described as *Icelinus fuscescens* Gilbert). Marine. Rare. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Hoods Canal near Holly*—Hubbs 1928.

213. (2277). ICELINUS BOREALIS Gilbert.

Icelinus borealis Gilbert, Rept. U. S. Fish Comm., 19, 1893 (1895): 415, pl. 24, Aleutian Islands and Bristol Bay: Gilbert and Thompson 1905; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Miles 1918; Kincaid 1919.

Icelinus strabo Starks 1896.

RANGE: Alaska to Puget Sound. Marine. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Starks 1896; Kincaid 1919. Seattle, Admiralty Inlet—*Albatross* stations 4205, 4209, 4212, 4213, 4217 and 4218—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. Hoods Canal near Holly*. San Juan Islands*—Gilbert and Thompson 1905; Starks 1911; Miles 1918. Str. Juan de Fuca—Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: *Albatross* Station 3597. Evermann and Goldsborough 1907.

214. (2281, 2284). ASTROLYTES FENESTRALIS (Jordan and Gilbert).

Artedius fenestralis Jordan and Gilbert, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 5, 1882 (1883): 577, Puget Sound: Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Gilbert 1895.

Artedius asperulus Starks 1896. *Astrolytes fenestralis:* Jordan and Starks 1895; Evermann and Goldsborough 1907; Starks 1911; Kincaid 1919; Hubbs 1926.

RANGE: Unalaska to San Francisco Bay* (Hubbs 1926). Marine. Common northward. Rare southward. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Jordan and Gilbert 1883; Eigenmann and Eigenmann 1892; Jordan and Starks 1895; Kincaid 1919. Seattle*. Meadowdale*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896. Admiralty Head, Whidby Is.—Evermann and Goldsborough 1907. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911. Pt. Angeles—Gilbert 1895.

Coast of Washington: La Push*. Cape Elizabeth near Taholah*. Pt. Grenville near Moclips*.

Coast of Oregon: Ecola Rocks*. Cape Falcon*. Three Arch Rks. near Oceanside*.

215. (2280). PARASTROLYTES NOTOSPILOTUS (Girard).

Artedius notospilotus Girard, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 8, 1856: 134, Tomales Bay, Calif.: 1858; Suckley 1860; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Jordan and Jouy 1882.

Parastrolytes notospilotus: Hubbs 1926.

RANGE: Straits of Juan de Fuca southward to southern California. Marine. Rare northward. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Suckley 1860; Jordan and Gilbert 1881f, 1882; Hubbs 1926. Pt. Townsend—Girard 1858.

216. (2285). AXYRIAS HARRINGTONI Starks.

Axyrias harringtoni Starks, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2nd ser., 6, 1896: 554, pl. 74, Port Ludlow, Wash.: 1911; Kincaid 1919.

RANGE: Puget Sound to Monterey Bay. California. Marine. Common. No commercial value.

RECORDS: Puget Sound Region: Kincaid 1919. Seattle*. Hoods Canal near Holly*. Pt. Ludlow—Starks 1896. San Juan Islands*—Starks 1911.

Coast of Washington: Cape Johnson*. La Push*.

Coast of Oregon: Ecola Rocks*. Cape Falcon*. Cape Foulweather*. Yaquina Head*. Cape Arago*.

(To be continued through all issues in 1936)

[15] Gilbert (1895) recorded *"Pariscelinus thaburni"* Gilbert from the coast of Oregon *"Albatross* Station 3350". However, we find this station to be in northern California.

[16] *Ascmichthys tavlori* Gilbert.

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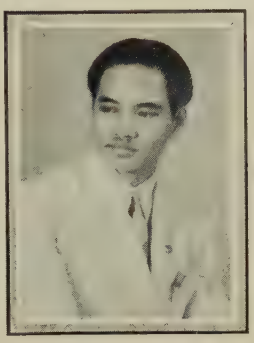

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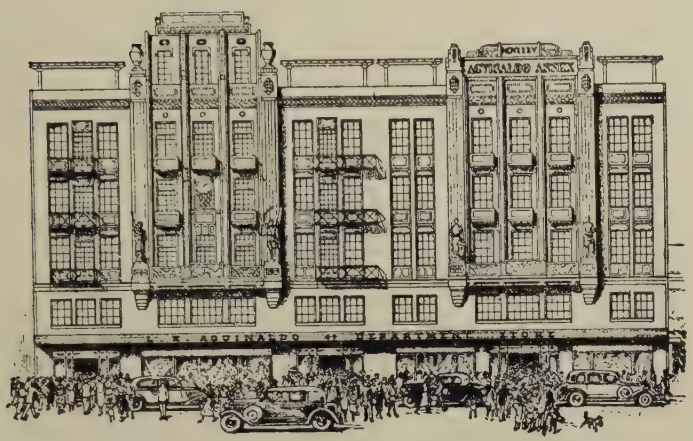

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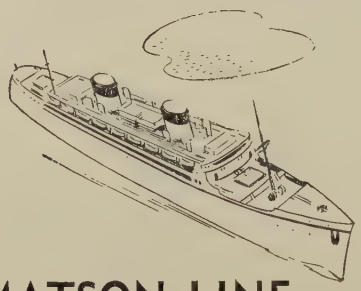

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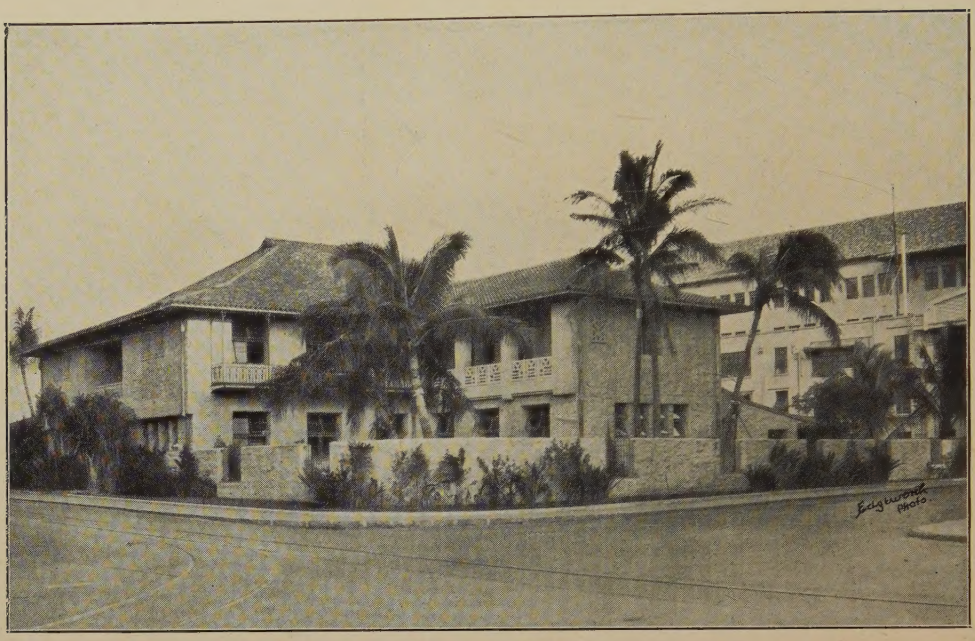

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